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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Asks for All Gold

He May Fix Dollar Below 60

France Yields on Arms Terms

League Wants Radio for Peace

Cuba Has Hevia for President

Democracy Suffers Two Blows

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT asks the Congress for authority to take over the more than $3,500,000,000 in monetary gold now belonging to the Federal Reserve Banks. This anticipated move is simply one more step in carrying out his present financial program. Monetary gold thus taken over would become the bullion basis for national currency. The requested action would give the Government the benefit of any increase in dollar value through decrease of the dollar's gold content, and equally throw upon it any loss through gold increase. World uncertainties make the President believe the exact value of the dollar should not yet be fixed, but against his present authority to fix a lower limit of 50 per cent on revaluation, he asks that 60 per cent be named as the upper limit. The message follows a long Sunday conference—The President first lines up his Congressmen.

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President Roosevelt informally explains his message to newspaper correspondents. A 50 per cent devaluation of the dollar, he says, would mean a profit of $3,600,000,000 to the Government in the dollar price of the gold to be taken over by the Treasury. From this profit he wants a $2,000,000,000 fund set up for the purchase and sale of gold in the foreign exchange and the purchase of Government securities. This would create a stabilization fund. The President's message recognizes silver as a basic medium and urges its increased use by all governments. He reiterates the objective of his monetary program—It is to bring the purchasing power of the dollar back to the level at which the country's average debts were incurred.

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The League of Nations Council meets at Geneva for its seventy-eighth session. The disarmament question is off the agenda and will be discussed in hotels, but the delegates are cheered by news that France is ready to make a most important concession toward an understanding with Germany. France now waives its demand for a four-year trial period before beginning actual arms reductions. This removes the point that Berlin regarded as most humiliating. Germany's apparent intention of rearming is bearing fruit—France moves to make an arms agreement possible.

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The League undertakes to make the radio an instrument for world peace. A report which nations will be asked to sign proposes a ban against any nation using the radio to arouse warlike passions across its borders. This covers Austria's complaint against Germany for broadcasting Nazi propaganda into Austria from Munich, and Germany's complaint against France for broadcasts from Strasbourg. Instead, each nation is asked to pledge itself to broadcast to its own people constructive acts of neighbor nations—Whom we understand we do not hate.

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Cuba sees Carlos Hevia, Secretary of Agriculture, named as its new President by the revolutionary junta. The appointment comes after a 24-hour struggle among junta members. Grau San Martin, whom the junta made President several months ago, resigned upon request. One element wished to name Col. Carlos Mendieta to the post, and he had the support of Colonel Batista in command of the army, but Hevia is finally chosen with Mendieta's consent. He is the only Cuban ever graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy—With the military on duty, Cuba salutes its new chief.

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Boston begins a wide campaign on behalf of its needy. With the necessity of supporting many thousands of unemployed families from a public relief list considerably lessened, the charitable institutions of the city are more than ever in want of funds. Thus $4,500,000 is sought to enable 110 institutions to look after 200,000 citizens who require their help. The Christian Science Board of Directors is authorized by the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign to disburse a fund for unemployment relief contributed by employees of The Mother Church and The Christian Science Publishing Society. Boston is able and Boston is kind—Boston meets its emergencies.

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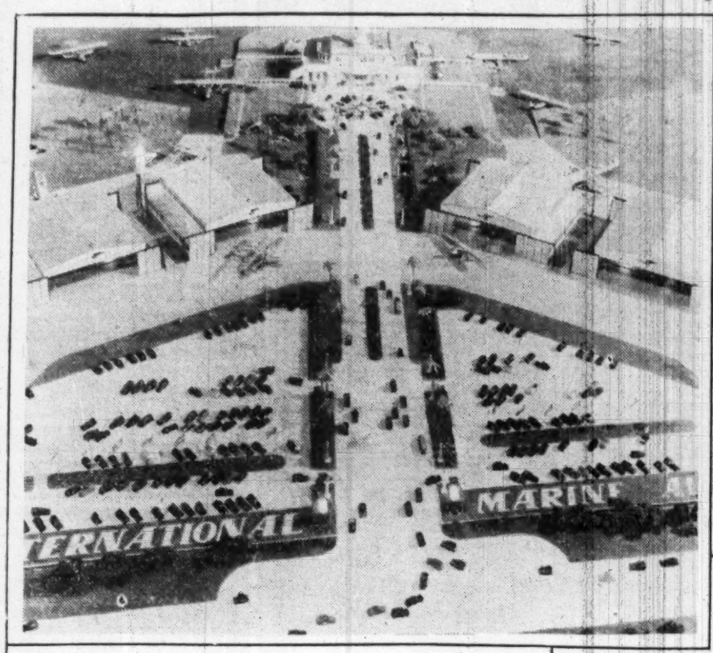
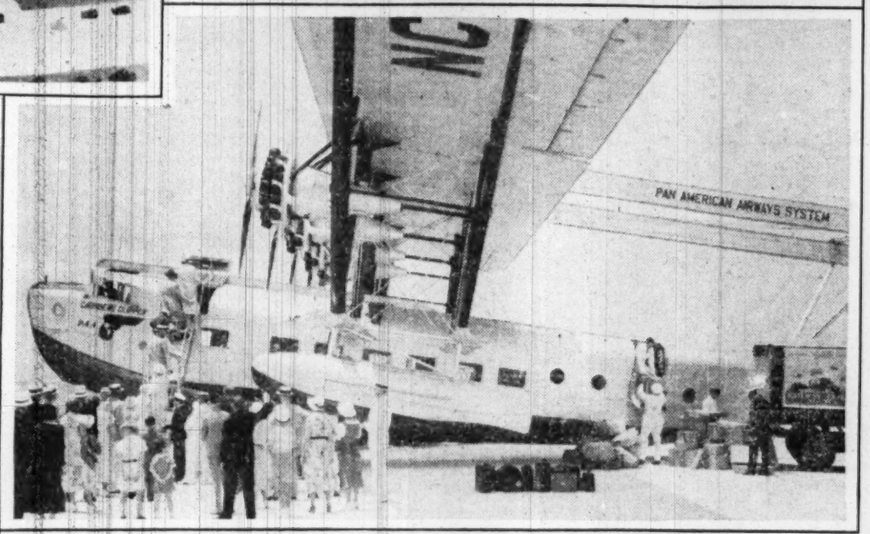
Democracy suffers two severe jolts in a day. The Italian Senate approves the measure under which Parliament disappears and laws will be enacted by "corporative" units of the Fascist state. The London Mail appears with a front page article in which Lord Rothermere acclaims Sir Oswald Mosley and his Fascist Black Shirts as leaders of a movement to break the stranglehold senile leaders have on public affairs. He appeals to young Britons to join the ranks and establish a government like that in Italy or Germany—What Rothermere wants to see is the directness of Mussolini or Hitler.

Long Trail Over Southern Hemisphere in 'Clipper Ships of the Air'





Upper Left, Upper Right and Lower Right—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lower Left—By a Staff Artist

Monitor Writer Sees Vast Panorama of Sparkling Seas and Andes Peaks

Upper Left—Great International Marine Air Terminal, Miami, Fla. Upper Right—Miami, Gateway to Southern Americas for Air Lines. Lower Left—Map of Long Flight. Inset—Miss Marjorie Shuler. Lower Right—Air Passengers Embarking on One of the Huge 44-Passenger Flying Boats.

Wings Over South America

Ocean and Jungle Unroll Swiftly in Plane's Trip Over the Caribbean

By **Marjorie Shuler**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"That's a long trip, Miss," said the purser. Carefully he folded up the 36 inches of green paper and returned the ticket which calls for some 18,000 miles of travel by Pan American Airways from Miami to Jamaica, then across the Caribbean Sea and Canal Zone to Salinas, Lima, down the west coast of South America, over the Andes and back up the east coast, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Montevideo, Uruguay, then Brazil, a little excursion up the Amazon to Manoas where the Lindberghs were recently, a peek at the French penal colony, and stops at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, and Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

A few minutes ago as the sun rose I was being called at the hotel like any other person with work to do. Now I who never but once have "flouted," as the gentleman from Mexico says, and that once only from London to Paris, am starting off alone to fly day after day over sea and jungle, beginning in this fascinating "sea laboratory" which is giving up secret after secret to the expert touch of flying men so that transoceanic passenger air flights may not only come soon but be safe.

All around is the bustle of experienced air travelers, talking of "my last trip up," or "I'm going to Barranquilla; where are you bound for?" Even to the novice there is an atmosphere of absolute security about the waiting ship of the air, the Caribbean Clipper, as she rests on the water, her long torpedo body, her pontoons and wings, her four whirring motors all silvered as though touched by some magic thing. Three steps up the side of the ship, bend your head as you cross the threshold, three steps down. Now you are inside.

A corridor with arched doorways leads straight through the center of the ship, cutting each compartment in half so that four persons face one another at each set of windows. The walls are of exquisite woods with silvered metal binding each panel. The wood tones with silver are repeated in the upholstery of the comfortable individual seats.

Certainly this going to sea by air has none of the hardships of other transportation pioneering. The "clippers" of 80 years ago which maintained Yankee trading supremacy with their companions, the passenger sailing ships, were often months from port to port, the food and water supplies running low.

The pony express which startled New York and San Francisco with the possibility of 10-day communication was jolting, bouncing. The early railroad trains delivered passengers covered with dust who had spent long, weary hours covering a distance equal to but a twentieth part of the route over which the Caribbean Clipper will go today, cleanly, coolly.

The motors are whirring louder and louder. We move. Ruffled water flies back against the ship's windows. Lightly, imperceptibly as a bird, the big ship rises. We are off to visit the "laboratory of the sea."

What we, the passengers, see is the shore line, the frequent islands, the occasional steamers, just as the amateur going into the laboratory of the natural scientist sees the retorts, the burners, the instruments, but has no idea what the experiments are to accomplish.

Add to Flying Knowledge

What this plane and every plane flying the line, every operator, every administrator in the service is contributing to is the sum total of knowledge about ocean flying. It was in this "laboratory" that the tiny radio was developed which kept the flying Lindberghs in constant touch with Pan American Airways on shore during the Africa-Brazil flight, and which ran surely and truly on their exploratory trip in Greenland even when powerful stations alongside were silent.

Here it is that day-to-day experience is telling what is corrosive and how. The very head wind which causes us now to fly low to maintain our speed is telling something which will help pilots to fly the ocean.

Already six great machines are in building and it may be only a matter of months now when "American Clippers" will be flying where American clippers once sailed bringing home treasures, both building a marine not only profitable but of tremendous usefulness to the world.

That usefulness is suggested by the goods in the express compartment aft in the plane. It does not contain the variety of wares that would be carried on a freight plane. But here are articles which require rapid transport. First there is the mail, which actually has been returning a profit above cost to the United States Treasury of 12 cents a mile on this particular route. There are three pails of live tropical fish. There are goods ordered by South Americans, who formerly found

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Aerial Odyssey

The Monitor will publish from time to time about 20 articles by Miss Marjorie Shuler, staff writer, who is making an 18,000-mile air jaunt around southern America.

Starting from Miami, Miss Shuler's first overnight stop was at Kingston, Jamaica. From there the Pan American flying boat on which she embarked went on to Cristobal, Canal Zone, for the second stop.

Other destinations on the journey are: Lima, Peru; Arequipa, Peru; Antofagasta, Chile; Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; Porto Arequipa, Peru; La Paz, Bolivia (by train); Antofagasta, Alegre, Brazil; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Bahia, Brazil; French Guiana; Trinidad; San Juan; and then back to Miami.

Sea Laboratory Yielding Up Secrets of Safety for Longer Flights

Automobile Use Proposed as Part Of Train Service

New Haven Considers Plan of Making Tickets Good From Door to Door

Door to door passenger service on a single railroad ticket may be the newest wrinkle in railroad travel.

The days when railroad terminals in the United States will be also garages is seen in a proposal under consideration by Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New Haven Railroad, by which railroads may own or lease fleets of automobiles and include the cost of their hire in the price of the ticket.

Under this plan a traveler would be able to cover a number of scattered points in a city saving a great amount of time over ordinary surface transport.

Many travelers who are forced to train travel often wish for the wheel of a car at their destination in order to more speedily transact their business. Thus the highways between large American cities are crowded with a great number of cars whose drivers would not use this method of travel if they could be assured of automobiles at their journey's end.

The advantages to great businesses under this car-hire plan are obvious. Large companies now forced to own great fleets of automobiles for their salesmen could remove them from the highways and allow their salesmen train and auto fare, thereby cutting down this great overhead expense and also reducing traffic on the roads.

Bacon Candidacy Runs Into Attack By Union Labor

Plea for Calm Campaign Answered by Charge of 'Vested' Influence

Organized Labor in Massachusetts today met Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon's formal announcement that he would seek the gubernatorial nomination on the Republican ticket with swift and vehement opposition.

Mr. Bacon's overture to the workers consisting of a plea, that the labor gains of the New Deal be made permament, did nothing to mollify Labor, which has repudiated his candidacy on the score that his record was barren of any benefit to the workers.

Mr. Bacon's request that the campaign be conducted without bitterness appears doomed to speedy denial, with the issuing today of a statement by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who berates Bacon as the servitor of the "vested

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot discusses the relation of international trade competition and war, in his "Watching the World Go By." After you finish it, read the first editorial. And don't miss the editorials contributed by our readers, under "Letters to the Monitor."

Thanks to many inquiring friends, Betty Bee returns today to the inside back page. Look for her on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. And while you are looking over the page, don't miss Safed's parable about the sacrifice hit.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening page. Progress in Education page, and more Facts About the Bible.

Cry of 'Give' Echoes Down Boston Highways As Race for $4,500,000 Relief Fund Starts

Emergency Campaign Is Opened Under Auspices of 110 Social Agencies

At noon today one word took command of Boston and that word was "Give."

"Give—Emergency Campaign"—thus read a 75-foot streamer unfurled from an airplane today, as Boston began the celebration of its third great coördinated appeal for relief funds—this time for $4,500,000.

At noon factory whistles shrilled and airplanes zoomed in glittering arcs over the city as if there were a consummate joy in the rushing of relief to the dwellers on "Bleak Street."

One hundred and ten social agencies, some with records of 100 years of service, will vest the happiness, hopes and in some instances lives of some 200,000 persons served by them, in this single, intensive appeal for money.

The Boston Emergency Campaign

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston Relief Fund Indorsed

In coöperation with the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, and with the full approval of the committee in charge of that campaign, the employees of The Mother Church, Publishing Society, our various Trusteeships, and others who wish to do so, are contributing to a fund to be disbursed in Boston proper by a special Relief Committee appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors. There is need for this form of relief.

Christian Scientists, including those of our local congregation who desire to contribute to our own fund for unemployment relief, are welcome to do so, and may send remittances directly to the Treasurer of The Mother Church, Edward L. Ripley, 80 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass.

Contributions to the special fund will be used for unemployment relief only, and will be publicly credited by the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign. Those who wish to continue their past support of any of the 110 participating social agencies of the campaign should send such contributions directly to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign.

In furtherance of the desire indicated in this notice, to share in meeting the need, the Almoner of The Mother Church and his assistants will coöperate with other charitable organizations in Boston to avoid duplication in administering relief.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Roosevelt Moves To Take Gold And Devaluate Dollar

Asks Congress for Right to Seize All Monetary Yellow Metal—Will Make Dollar Between 50 and 60 Cents

Would Take Over Federal Reserve Stock of $3,600,000,000 for Treasury

All Confiscated Metal Would Be Paid For, Dollar for Dollar, in New Gold Certificates—Asks $2,000,000,000 to Safeguard Bonds

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—President Roosevelt today in a special message asked Congress to authorize nationalization of all monetary gold, prepare for devaluation of the dollar to between 50 and 60 cents, and to set up a $2,000,000,000 protective fund.

Immediately after the President's message was read to Congress the Treasury raised its price for newly mined American gold to $34.45, from $34.06, where it has been since Dec. 18. The price had been left unchanged at the opening of business but the boost was necessary to lower the theoretical gold valuation of the dollar to the 60-cent level above which, when Congress acts, President Roosevelt cannot put it.

Meanwhile, following a late-night disclosure to twoscore congressional leaders of the President's plans for devaluation, and recapture of $3,600,000,000 of gold, Capitol Hill buzzed with currency agitation. The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures heard Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, Harvard economist and quondam adviser to the Bank of England, sharply disagree with the President's plans.

What does it all mean to the ordinary man and woman? Should people go scurrying to the banks? Must wages and salaries rise, and will prices go sharply upward? The answer, furnished by President Roosevelt himself, is generally negative.

In the first place, the dollar is already worth in gold today only around 63 cents. If and when President Roosevelt obtains and carries out the authority he asks for in his special message, it only means legalizing what virtually has been a fact for several months.

Hopes for Key Price Rise

But the President hopes that his step toward devaluation will increase certain key prices, perpetuate the outward flow of some American surpluses, and eventually lead to the balance of average prices with the average level at which debts were incurred.

Although, apart from a stock market flurry and a further drop of the dollar in foreign exchange, immediate effects are not likely to be sensational, today's message constitutes perhaps the most sweeping commitment made on money since Mr. Roosevelt came into office. It is a bold and long step in American monetary history. The President lays down the following vital steps:

(1) All monetary gold is to be taken over by the Treasury.

(2) If the President proceeds to devalue the dollar, as he is expected to do, as soon as he gets congressional approval, he must do so by no less than 40 per cent and no more than 50 per cent.

On Gold Bullion Standard

(3) The United States goes permanently off the internal gold standard, as approved at the London Economic Conference last summer, and goes upon the gold bullion standard. This means that gold will be available in bullion quantities to settle international trade balances, but not in exchange for internal notes.

Before this gold bullion standard is restored, the export embargo must be lifted, and if it is to be a free gold bullion standard, individuals must be able to acquire gold in bullion quantities for such purposes as they desire.

(4) When the gold is impounded, and after devaluation takes place, a "mark-up" will occur in the value of the gold. This will fluctuate between $3,400,000,000 and $4,200,000,000, President Roosevelt said, depending upon the figure between 50 and 60 cents at which the dollar is set.

(5) The mark-up will be available for such purposes as the Government wishes, and President Roose-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Radio Harnessed To Peace Chariot In League Plan

Pact Requires States to Bar Speeches Which Promote Strife

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 15—A draft convention designed to harness radio to the chariot of peace was one of the subjects considered at the opening session of the eighty-eighth session of the League of Nations Council held here today, under the chairmanship of Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister.

The document, which was drawn up by a committee of experts working under the League of Intellectual Coöperation, an organization in Paris, is to be transmitted to the governments for their observation.

States accepting it will be bound not only to abstain from using radio to excite warlike passion, but also on the positive side to include in their programs items calculated "to promote better knowledge of civilization and conditions of life in other places as well as of essential features of development through mutual relations and organizations of peace."

The convention is specially designed to prevent the broadcast of propaganda intended for listeners in another country. Austria last year bitterly complained of Germany's use of the Munich station for the purpose of furthering the National Socialist cause in Austria. Similar complaint has been made by Germany against the French station at Strasbourg.

One of the first decisions at today's meeting was to postpone until the May session the question of replacing Germanmembers of the League's many committees. Some see in this action hope that intervening months will bring solution of the disarmament problem and thus enable Germany to rejoin the League. Another interesting possibility is that Russia may take the German vacancy.

Cuban Junta Elects Hevia President As Grau Leaves Office

HAVANA, Jan. 15 (AP)—Señor Carlos Hevia, Secretary of Agriculture, was named President of Cuba today.

His appointment was made by the revolutionary junta—the leaders of the Revolutionary Government which placed Ramon Grau San Martin in power several months ago. President Grau San Martin tendered his resignation last night.

Señor Carlos Mendieta, Nationalist leader, was regarded as another possible choice for President, and the junta remained deadlocked nearly 24 hours over the selection of the new chief executive of the nation. Señor Mendieta approved Señor Hevia's appointment.

Shortly before the announcement was made that Cuba had a new President, the troops at Camp Columbia suddenly were assembled and four three-inch field pieces were mounted at strategic places.

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered at the Presidential Palace and throngs of curious also gathered at the naval headquarters, where sandbag barricades had been erected.

Señor Hevia is the only Cuban ever to be graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He commanded the revolutionary expedition against former President Machado which landed in August, 1931, at Gibara, Oriente Province, only to be bottled up promptly by Machado's troops. He was imprisoned and exiled to the United States.

Señor Hevia was a member of the revolutionary junta which operated in New York against the Machago régime. He was also one of the leaders of the revolt against Provisional President de Cespedes, who followed Machado into the Presidential Palace.

Markets Run Up In Heavy Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Speculative markets raced higher in heavy trading today as far-reaching monetary developments were unfolded at Washington.

Strong prior to the President's message requesting limitation of dollar revaluation to between 50 and 60 per cent of former parity, stocks and staples reached their best prices after the message had been read and after the Treasury had announced that it would set its gold purchase price at $34.45 an ounce compared with the $34.06 quotation which has held since Dec. 18.

Shares had a general advance of $1 to more than $5, with larger gains for some of the more volatile issues. Wheat's gain exceeded 3 cents a bushel and cotton was up around $1.50 a bale. Foreign exchange rates rallied strongly, French francs climbing nearly ¼ cent to 6.37 and sterling around 7 cents to above $5.15.

Corrupt Practice Law Is Criticized By Special Board

Election Machinery Is Declared in Need of Greater Coördination

Declaring that the main need of Massachusetts election machinery is coördination of the existing supervisory agencies, the Special Commission on Primary Election Laws, nevertheless, today criticized the functioning of the Corrupt Practices Law.

Having found violations of the intent of this law flagrant and frequent, the commission urged removal of the restrictions on what a candidate may spend in his own behalf, but limitation on the purposes for which such expenditures may be made. To this provision the commission adds the requirement that a complete report of all money paid out by the candidates be issued before the primary, so the people may register their own decision.

Motivated by the conviction that the existing supervisory agencies—the Governor and Council, the State Ballot Commission, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney-General with the district attorneys and the courts—are potentially effective, the commission submits the view that the real trouble is in the lack of sufficient coördination from a central source.

To obtain this coördination the commission recommends enlargement of the power of the State Ballot Commission by transferring to it the powers now vested in the Governor and the Council and that the commission also be given investigatory powers.

"It is not recommended," the report continues, "that the district or municipal courts be deprived of their present jurisdiction in such cases (appeals from decisions of town and election officials) but that a single state authority such as the State Ballot Commission be competent to hear such cases with a view to prompt and uniform action throughout the Commonwealth.

Among the other recommendations were those for the installation of voting machines so soon as the economic condition of the municipalities permit; consideration by the Ballot Commission of the feasibility of re-registering voters in order to correct the evils of illegal registration and voting.

The commission further recommended that ballots should not be counted until after the polls are closed, for it was discovered that suspicions are prevalent that advance information given out as a result of this premature counting has encouraged unfair political tactics by those needing more votes.

Referring to the operation of the Corrupt Practices Act, the commission declared the statute is openly violated by the questionable practice of spending unlimited amounts through the formation of political committees.

"While the statute expressly limits the expenditure of more than $5000 for a primary and $10,000 for an election by any candidate or by persons in his own behalf, undisputed records in state-wide campaigns reveal the expenditure of sums ranging from $50,000 to $80,000," the report alleges.

Stone Age Boat Found Hewn From Fyen Tree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

A SHIP supposedly belonging to the Stone Age has been discovered in Fyen.

The vessel was apparently hewn from the trunk of a single tree, and measures about 28 feet in length and some 4½ feet at the greatest breadth. Each end is pointed with a length of nearly nine feet of solid wood. The sides are five inches thick.

The craft was found to be well preserved and covered with moss about 18 inches thick. There is a large hole on the side of the vessel, but the missing part is lying near by. About four yards from it is a smaller boat of the same construction. It is thought the boats lie where a boat-building yard was located, when the sea came farther inland than at present.

Supply and Demand Rule Urged in Graduate School

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—Drastic curtailment of graduate school enrollments was advocated Saturday by Dean Edgar S. Furniss of the Yale Graduate School to adjust the number of students to the current demands for their services.

In his annual report submitted to Dr. James Rowland Angell, president, Dean Furniss expressed the belief that the school heads should limit its enrollment to half its present size. "At present," he said, "the combined enrollment of the graduate schools of the country is certainly in excess of social needs; and the numbers of students qualifying each year for advanced degrees after prolonged periods of training are not adjusted to current demands for their services."

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Capitol Hill Tests Safety Valves

★ ★ ★

House Already Blowing Off Steam; Waterway Treaty a Vent for Senate

★ ★ ★

An Intimate Message From Washington

1287 National Press Bldg.,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1934

Congress has been back for two weeks, and everybody has the situation well in hand. President Roosevelt has proved that his authority is greater than it ever was; the Senate has evoked two of its most ancient prerogatives—that of reversing its own vote on consecutive days and of unlimited debate on irrelevant subjects; the House has murmured revolt and voted with the party whips, and the New Deal departments are digging their toes in for a late winter and spring sprint which should startlingly accelerate our slow but steady progress toward recovery.

The first fact behind the news today is that all this talk about Mr. Roosevelt's enormous hold on the country is proving a bit of a boomerang. It is perfectly true that the President has an amazing grip on the nation. Such things happen, for instance, as the peremptory order from the Democratic Party organization in Michigan that its men in Congress should "unqualifiedly and without reservation promote and support the policies and measures of President Roosevelt."

In the face of telegrams like that—and a thousand others—it is possible to overstate it. President Roosevelt is so extremely popular that Congress feels everybody is rubbing it in. It isn't pleasant to receive peremptory orders to support the President, come what may. It hurts the pride. The doctrine of a free and untrammeled legislator suffers. And when a Congressman's pride is hurt, he has to blow off steam somehow.

Vent for Senate

Happily—and this seemed like a bit of brilliant strategy—happily President Roosevelt has given the Senate a measure to reject! That is the St. Lawrence treaty. Its emphatic defeat seems certain, for a treaty requires a two-thirds majority to pass. Vast geographical areas and powerful interests are against it—New York, New England, Illinois, the Mississippi River states. But will President Roosevelt mind such a defeat? Not particularly. The St. Lawrence treaty was not an important part of his program. It is difficult to imagine that he is really interested in anything more than the power feature. But he has given the Senate a straw man to knock down with utmost brutality. That will let off a gorgeous head of steam. The House, even more than the Senate, needs some nice shadow to box, and doubtless one will be forthcoming.

Illustrated even in this surface irritation—which savors of the expert riding-master giving his horse its head—is the effective daily control which the White House exercises on Capitol Hill. The best proof, as you may have decided, was passage on Thursday of the rule permitting the Administration to perpetuate its economies in the stipends of federal employees and veterans. Once that fight was won by President Roosevelt's hard working floor strategists—with fewer Democrats jumping the reservation than on the same bill last year—the heart seemed to go from the House. Thereafter, in the words of a member of this bureau, it might as well have been the Italian chamber. This does not mean that there will be no apparent revolts in the coming days, for plenty there will be, but it is exceeding doubtful if any of them will seriously damage the Roosevelt program.

More interesting is the technic which the President's control makes possible. Congress and the White House work on a beautifully synchronized timetable. Last Monday, for example, Mr. Roosevelt's press secretary told us that he expected no messages would be sent to the Hill during the week. We returned to our offices and began writing stories to this effect. But within an hour or two, Arkansas "Joe" Robinson, Senate Democratic leader, hustled anxiously to the White House, said the Senate would please like something to do and was promised a couple of messages by Wednesday. When, in the history of our system of checks and balances, of deadlock and loggerheads, did the Senate ever ask the President kindly to send it some legislation to discuss!

Loves to Ride Gale

But that's the new régime. The legislative calendar is not something drafted on Capitol Hill, it's the adroitly timed series of suggestions which issue from the White House. All is not plain sailing, even for a helmsman like F. D. R. Congress' sails still list to many a perverse zephyr, but Mr. Roosevelt loves to ride the gale and he always glides into port.

Perhaps the most sweeping measure of this session will be the grant of tariff authority. Together with the tense currency situation, that is the next thing to watch. It is not too much to say that the whole future of world trade is hinged upon President Roosevelt's plans. First steps to get congressional authority will come shortly after Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, returns from Montevideo around Jan. 25. But before Congress is approached, a serious interdepartmental row must be adjudicated. It's like this:

(1) President Roosevelt wants authority to raise or to lower American duties by as much as 50 per cent (already granted in the flexible tariff provisions of the Hawley-Smoot act) but upon an entirely new basis, keyed to speedy action, and with only a suspensive veto left in the hands of Congress or the tariff commission.

(2) He wants to exercise this authority in the form of reciprocal trade agreements which will not take years to negotiate and ratify—as is now the case—but will short-cut both stages.

(3) It is proposed to get action through a special executive organ, which will in effect constitute a foreign trade corporation or directive monopoly.

Fight on Point Three

It is on point three that the family dispute concentrates. The State Department and the Commerce Department are reluctant to surrender the authority in trade treaty making which they have always had. The State Department in particular shudders fearsomely at the thought of rank amateurs conducting negotiations with foreign governments. These objectors strongly favor points one and two, but they fight point three tooth and nail. On the other hand, the New Deal economists, mostly in the Department of Agriculture, have no sympathy with the derided pink-tea careerists in the older bureaus. Messrs. Peek, Wallace and Tugwell—united on this issue—and supported by Professor Moley and others in the family, want an entirely new foreign trade control. They seem likely to succeed, althouugh the return of Secretary Hull probably will mobilize a tenacious fighter against them.

When the tariff authority is granted by Congress, the whole basis of American import and export relations will be changed. Construction of our tariff structure will pass from legislative to executive hands. This reform, if balanced by an ultimate legislative check, is one of the most exciting things for students of political science that has yet happened. Everybody knows that a deliberative assembly, open naturally to all sorts of local and lobbyist influences, cannot draft a "scientific" tariff.

That the President's tariff will be in practice any nearer the ideal is also open to doubt, for the times are not propitious to anything but the most fortuitous horse swaps in world trade. But the Administration's adventures in bargaining with the liquor import quotas have unnaturally exhilarated everyone, from Mr. Roosevelt down. The President revels in a good matching contest with foreign nations and he loses no chance to inform the country that he's alert to every trick the wily foreigners may attempt. Many's the merry quip that's been expended at the tiny increase in pork imports the British have promised in return for a big liquor quota. Indeed, dignified Judge R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, solemnly sent a choice old Virginia ham to Sir Ronald Lindsay as a douceur, and Sir Ronald countered with something the embassies have always had in abundance.

Everything in Washington is not so merry. The patronage wail is pretty affecting. The other day, "Jim" Farley, the great pork dispenser, was seeking a slice from Gov. William I. Meyers, of the Farm Credit Administration, and finally wailed in desperation:

"For Pete's sake, is every expert in this country a Republican!"

THE MONITOR BUREAU.

Erwin D. Canham

New Deal's Success Based on Adopting Altruism of Jesus

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—The teachings of Jesus were held up Saturday by Mr. E. G. Buckland, chairman of the board of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, as guideposts for President Roosevelt's New Deal.

In answer to the question, "Will the New Deal succeed?" Mr. Buckland, who is president of the Railroad Credit Corporation, told delegates to the sixty-seventh annual state convention of Young Men's Christian Associations in Connecticut:

"We fervently hope so, but not without convincing the individual that his happiness lies in helping. The Administration has sounded the note with wonderful publicity. It has even threatened the chiseler with the law's penalty.

"All to the good, but in my opinion ineffective unless and until men and women by their respective religions be brought to believe that the way of life charted by the New Deal follows closely the way charted by the teachings of Jesus."

The New Deal, he said "requires an abandonment of avarice and an adoption of altruism; it asks for service from those in comfort to those in distress, 'to each according to his need, from each according to his ability.'"

Traffic Violations Studied in Bay State

Traffic violations and dangerous practices of automobile drivers are now being studied by 350 engineers and checkers of the Massachusetts highway accident survey, which is being made with the coöperation of the state department of public works and public safety, and the registrar of motor vehicles, under direction of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Engineers operate in cruising cars and checkers are stationed on various highways throughout the State. At locations where the view is obstructed and on blind curves and "single line" zones, count is being made of passing and driving on the wrong side of the road. Stopping in moving lanes of traffic, failure to signal turns, and excessive speed at intersections and railroad crossings are also being studied.

One division of investigators is gathering comprehensive information on the violation of such highway rules as improper parking, lights on parked cars, number of cars passed at various speeds and the attitude of drivers in giving way on a signal to pass.

Theaters

For the Children

On Saturday morning and afternoon, at the Repertory Theater, the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company presented "Cinderella" to the satisfaction of a large audience of small children. The audience for which these plays are produced is the gauge by which to judge them. The children are pleased to see their fairy book favorites become tangible on the stage and do not carp at minor defects, chiefly because they are unaware of them.

Their elders, who must perforce be present as guardians, or those who came by choice, perhaps found most relish in the sour note supplied by Miss June White as the elder of the two step-sisters. Into her disdainful lines she squeezed a relieving ounce of acid which offset the rather excessive sweetness of Miss Gene Magnus's Cinder-Ella. Miss Philippa Bevens was a very pretty mother and Miss Madeleine Fales an attractively petulant and quarrelsome Jeanne. The men in the cast were a little at a loss, falling into a singsong rote in their delivery, as if that were the way to compass the difficulties of giving the vital breath to fairy lore. As usual, the settings were appropriate and effective and the costumes colorful and pleasing.

The next play will be "An Old Fashioned Girl," from Louisa May Alcott's story, on Saturday, Feb. 17.

M. L.

Protect Big Brown Bears

A plan to coördinate timber operations and protection of the big brown bears on Admiralty Island, Alaska, has been worked out by the Biological Survey, Forest Service and Alaska Game Commission.

Run-Off Primaries For Boston Urged By Finance Commission

Unanimous support of the much disputed run-off primary plan for Boston was officially registered today by the Boston Finance Commission, in a panel of recommendations submitted to the special legislative commission studying changes in the Boston city charter.

In a report advocating fundamental changes in the structure of Boston's government, the commission advocated the establishment of a new department, to be known as the department of the comptroller, the cutting of the mayor's term of office from four to two years, repeal of the law that a mayor may not succeed himself and the establishment of a city council of nine men elected at large on the run-off primary basis.

The comptroller would be independent of any other department, and would function as a watchdog of the taxpayers' money, countersigning departmental expenditures and otherwise checking on municipal financial practice. According to the recommendation of the commission the comptroller preferably should be elected by the people every four years, the recommended term of office for the new official.

The run-off primary would permit all candidates who could get their petition papers filled out to enter the race, but in the run-off the two receiving the most votes would be the only ones carried over into the election, thus eliminating the present multiplicity of ultimate candidates.

The recommendation for a small council follows the proposal of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. The commission recommends that the run-off apply to the council elections, but that 12 or 14 candidates be entered for the final voting. Councillors under this plan would be elected at large.

Blue Eagle 'Immigrants' 'Detained' at San Pedro

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 15 (AP)—Customs guards kept watchful eyes on 4000 cases of Japanese canned tuna Jan. 12 while they awaited orders from Washington concerning disposition of the shipment on which NRA Blue Eagles had been pasted.

Discovery of the foreign shipment bearing the NRA insignia was disclosed in a telegram sent by Mr. Arch E. Ekdale, attorney for the California Fish Canners Association, to Mr. Walter White, Washington NRA executive. It said the cases were "consigned in part to Samuel Kunin & Sons, Chicago," and that "Each case bears a large NRA insignia." The canners association seeks an embargo on Japanese tuna in place of the 45 per cent ad valorem tax. Mr. Ekdale pointed out that in the first nine months of 1933 about 600,000 cases were imported and that the American surplus was approximately that amount.

Police Captains 'Defend' 'Cops' Held Up by Bandit

Pleas that no action be taken as contemplated against two Boston police officers who were held up Thursday by an armed bandit have been made by their respective station captains to Mr. Martin H. King, superintendent of police.

Sergt. Herman Schultz of Charlestown had been robbed of his revolver by the bandit and Patrolman Michael T. Burns of East Boston forced to drive the gunman to the North End. Meantime, Salvatore Baroni of East Boston is being held at Charlestown, charged with holding up the two officers, as well as robbing several other persons. He will be viewed in the police lineup today by the victims.

Straus Sails for Paris

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Mr. Jesse I. Straus, American Ambassador to France, sailed for Paris Saturday aboard the liner Ile de France.

Forged Work Slips Turned In at CWA Employment Office

Sixty Charlestown residents have been temporarily eliminated from the CWA lists for presenting forged assignment slips which they had received through the mail from an unnamed politician. Mr. Everett L. Hanna, superintendent of the state CWA employment office, whose name was forged to the slips, revealed the illegalities Jan. 12.

Today the employment office denied that the 60 Charlestown residents would be barred from future CWA work. Most of them are believed to be innocent victims of a patronage-seeking politician.

The disclosures resulted in a lengthy conference at the Federal Building last night, at which two assistant United States attorneys, a postal inspector and two CWA workers were present. The postal authorities are interested in the case, for the forged cards were mailed in government-franked envelopes.

During the investigation, which has already started, recipients of the assignment cards will be questioned thoroughly and an attempt will be made to discover how the cards were obtained by the politician or his supporters. Unless more forged slips are discovered, the investigation will not be state-wide in scope, it was learned at Mr. Hanna's office today.

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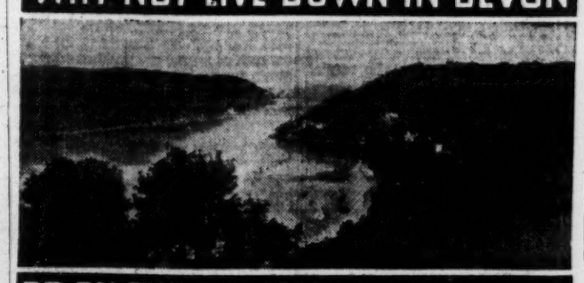

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Other Sale Prices in Foulard Gowns: 33/6, 39/6 and 55/-

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There Needn't Be 'Next War,' Hope Of Jane Addams

Excessive Nationalism Is Stifling Trade, Veteran Peace Leader Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—There doesn't have to be a "next war," Miss Jane Addams, veteran peace leader, told members of the Chicago Woman's Club when the phrase crept into a query put to her on the international situation, Saturday.

"When it comes right up to the 'next war,'" she said, "I wonder if it will take place. There is not quite a new generation since the last war; many people remember the lessons of the last conflict too vividly to be willing to allow another. A peaceful solution for international problems may be found."

Excessive nationalism is causing much of the world's trouble at the present moment, Miss Addams declared, but she quickly disagreed with a member of her audience who advanced the thought that, since nationalism appeared to be stifling trade, a return to individualism might be a solution. No, the peace advocate said, a return to old positions was not an answer; the way out was through.

"We want nations," she declared, "but we don't want selfish nations any more than we want selfish individuals. We are finding that when each nation looks to the advancement of its trade, at the expense of other nations ships of all countries are tied up in their harbors. The immediate effect of a selfish national policy may be stimulating, but it is the long-run effect that is important." For long-time prosperity, Miss Addams is convinced, it will be necessary for nations to cooperate in the economic field.

Another root of present problems, she thought, was that "religion has not been applied to methods of distribution." She commended the trend which has in recent times led "one nation after another to study the utility of its government with relation to human needs." This kind of nationalism she thought all to the good. In this movement for "sane readjustment," no one is doing more, she declared, than the President of the United States and the group about him. This movement to test government by its service to people may change the very concept of nationalism, Miss Addams asserted, and if carried into international relations may give a sounder basis for cooperation than has yet been found.

Cry of 'Give' Echoes Down Boston Streets

(Continued from Page 1)

of 1934 receives its justification from the fact that the relief of the Federal Government and municipal agencies, which merely place a basket of groceries on the needy's table, is not enough. Accepting the admonition of President Roosevelt that states and cities through private giving must supplement the relief of the Federal Government, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mr. J. W. Farley, chairman of the campaign and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will officially open the drive at Symphony Hall tonight.

Back of the Drive

Back of this drive is the tremendous pressure, not merely of dynamic publicity men, but of suffering human beings, warding off a three-year onslaught on their standards and hopes. There are in Boston, according to Mr. Farley, 30,000 families receiving public aid, 30,000 more receiving about $10 a week or 200,000 persons all told on a subsistence basis, with no margin for the satisfying of any human needs other than food.

And back of this drive is the eager pressure of the 110 social agencies, which have attempted to meet essential needs other than food, by providing hospital, clinical and maternity services, by stemming the disintegration of youth, by protecting children from neglect and abuse and by advice, counsel and encouragement.

Mr. Whiting Williams, author on labor subjects, here to help launch the campaign, is not merely concerned for the beneficiaries of relief but for the givers. He views this drive as a vast educational opportunity for society to recognize that intelligent relief involves the maintenance of decent standards as well as mere subsistence aid.

All up and down "Bleak Street," there are families buffeted by despair to the point of disruption and men driven to the point of permanent uselessness, Mr. Williams declared. This is the crucial point at which social services cannot stop, he said.

The vital nature of maintaining relief has been reiterated by many prominent persons. Governor Ely in his indorsement of the campaign today said:

Many in Distress

"Many persons—men, women and tiny babies—are in distress. They have only enough food to keep them alive, and only enough clothing and fuel to keep them from freezing. Some are weakened by successive years of deprivation. They are our neighbors. Their only resources against the innumerable emergencies of life which confront us all is the kindness of their fellows. Help now will not only relieve their suffering, but enable them to become self-supporting citizens hereafter."

Already the hard shell that seems to encase the average large metropolitan city has been broken and there has emerged the neighborliness of the small community evidenced largely by the thousands of volunteer workers who will start tonight soliciting funds.

Likewise the member banks of the Boston Clearing House Association have volunteered to promote the drive by sending out campaign folders to all depositors in their last statement of accounts. Hundreds of thousands of stickers will decorate envelopes enclosing store bills and notices of the campaign will adorn hotel menus and taxicabs.

From now on until the $4,500,000 is reached the word "give" will be ubiquitous. It will assail the citizen from the radio, on the screen, on automobile windows, and the only way to make one's peace with it will be to give—to watch with the unfortunate one more hour.

The industry and finance division, led by Mr. Edward A. Taft, has been preparing for the last six weeks to carry the campaign into every trade group manufacturing plant and business organization.

Through the Boston Central Labor Union, organized labor has volunteered to take an active part in the campaign this year.

The canvass of homes in the various wards will be conducted entirely by women, led by Miss Mary Ward United States Commissioner of Immigration and Mrs. John J. Horgan.

The executive committee is composed of William Cardinal O'Connell, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mr. Philip Stockton, Mr. Charles Francis Adams and Mr. Louis E. Kirstein.

Hens 'Quit' Farmyard For 'Prosperity Road'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ames, Iowa

"OLD BIDDY" apparently left the rest of her farm friends behind and started out of the depression judging by records of calendar flocks for the past year kept in coöperation with the extension service of Iowa State College.

The average hen returned a profit of 72 cents after all expenses, including interest on investment, were paid, according to the annual report just compiled. Extension poultrymen pointed out that the better showing was the result of lower expenses, lower feed costs and a smaller stock inventory loss than the previous year. The corresponding income a year ago was 60 cents a hen.

Egg production a hen the past year was 134.5 eggs, as compared with 134.2 the previous year.

Walker D. Hines

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — Mr. Walker D. Hines, former director general of American railroads, who passed on yesterday in Merino, Italy, went to Europe last June as head of a mission to study economic rehabilitation of Turkey.

Mr. Hines was a native of Russellville, Ky., practiced law in Louisville after his graduation from the University of Virginia in 1893. He became general counsel and later chairman of the board of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. In 1906 he came to New York to practice his profession, remaining there until he became assistant director general of railroads in 1918. Two years later he was promoted to head the organization. After the railroads had been turned back to private operation, Hines was appointed arbitrator under the peace treaties on questions of river shipping in Europe. Under his direction the claims of middle European nations were considered, rules for selecting German boats to restore river shipping were issued, and France was awarded 13½ per cent of Germany's Rhine fleet. After surveying the situation for more than a year, Mr. Hines completed the Danube portion of his duties, confirming seizure by the allies of most of the Central Powers' river shipping. In September, 1921, the Council of Ambassadors authorized him to return to the United States, permitting assistants to finish his work in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Mr. Walker D. Hines was consulted by President Roosevelt last year on how to reduce government expenditures.

Winging Over South America In Long Jaunt

(Continued from Page 1)

transport from the United States too slow for them to carry on trade satisfactorily. And there are samples by which American manufacturers hope to win more orders.

Forum of Friendly Relations

Within the passenger compartments international relations are being bettered. The American engineer who is going down to build a new water works system in Bogota is talking to the youth from way up the Magdalena River who says, "Oh, I shudder when I think how backward we are, but just imagine how hard it has been for us to make progress when our contacts with the outside world have been so slow. It would take me hours to get home by boat but I shall be there is an hour and a half from Bogota by plane."

The American gentleman with the elk's tooth on his watch chain is polishing it a bit on the wisdom of the gentleman from Jamaica, and the gentleman from Jamaica has learned something from the American gentleman who is going down the fastest way he can to complete a contract in Panama.

Up in the cockpit there is not so much opportunity for fraternizing. The chief pilot bends over the big instrument board. The second pilot writes something in the log. The radio man, earphones constantly around his head, watches the map of the Caribbean over his board on which is clearly marked the location and call number of every ship that is out today, together with the course she will take.

Reports Every 15 Minutes

Before the plane left port, the chain of Pan-American weather stations ringing the Caribbean gave their reports. And now every 15 minutes the radio man talks to two "direction finders" on the ground on either side of the Caribbean, from whom he obtains flight bearings for the pilot. Back in Miami the "home station" is kept always informed of the whereabouts of the plane.

Almost before it seems possible Cuba is in sight. The same port which took hours for a ship to crawl into last September is traversed in a minute. We are over the Capitol, past the National Hotel, and are down at the airport. The Havana manager is there with roses. There is a half-hour to talk.

Then we are off, over the island with its royal palm trees, its rows of maguey, the cattle running across the fields away from us. We come down again for half an hour in Cienfuegos and then off again, over miles and miles of unbroken sea, to Jamaica. To breakfast in Miami, to lunch in Cienfuegos, to dine in Kingston. Fantastic, incredible, but true.

CWA Bars Daubers On Public Art Jobs

"The Public Works of Art Project is no school for initiates. It is employing artists, not avocationists." This is the statement of Mr. Forbes Watson, technical director of the project, who met with the New England regional chairmen in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum on Saturday to discuss local problems arising under this branch of the CWA.

More than $5000 had already been expended in salaries and employment given to 135 artists, leaving 15 positions still available under the quota of 150, it was reported. Between 850 and 1000 persons had applied, many under the impression that anyone who had ever held a brush was equipped to decorate a public building. A vote was taken that no new project for New England should be considered after Jan. 15.

The public "Patron of the Arts" which has sprung so suddenly and quietly into being promises to contribute works of outstanding quality and permanent value to the nation. Ugly institution buildings throughout New England are to be rendered more presentable; uninteresting school walls enriched by suitable decoration; local history preserved in mural and frieze and despairing artists given fresh courage to pursue their work.

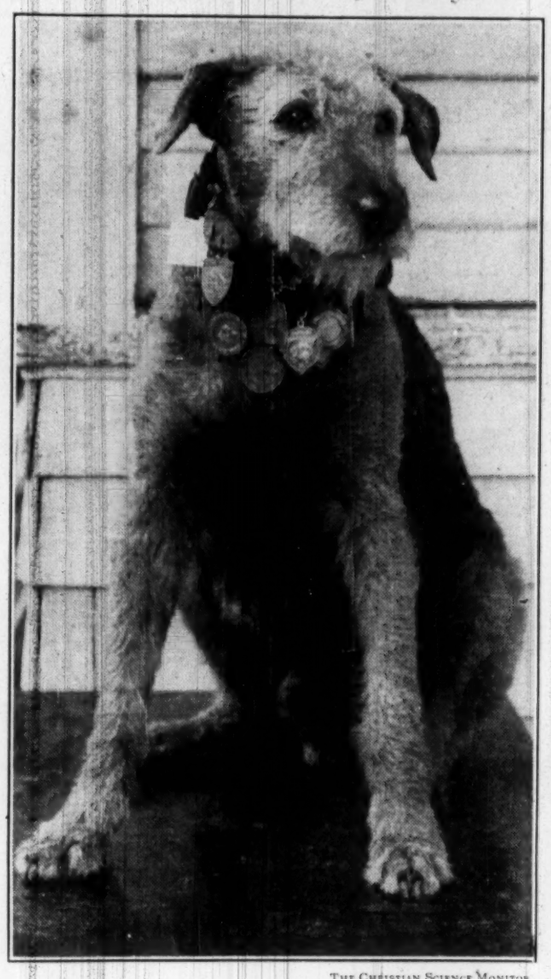
Poetry Lectures To Begin Friday

Mr. John Gordan of Harvard University will conduct the fourth series of Amy Lowell Memorial poetry lectures, beginning Friday, Jan. 26, at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, at 4 p. m.

These lectures, which the Women's Educational and Industrial Union inaugurated in 1931, for juniors and seniors in high and preparatory schools, will this year include also freshmen and sophomores. Any interested young person may apply for a ticket, at the subscription price of $3 for the season, and his application must be accompanied by a recommendation from his English instructor unless his name has already been submitted by the English department of his school.

The opening lecture will be delivered by Mrs. Harold Russell, who will speak of her friend, Amy Lowell, and read from her works. Since 1931 the course has provided an opportunity for free contact and discussion with poets including Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Archibald MacLeish, T. S. Eliot, Grace Hazard Conkling and other famous writers of today. The students are encouraged to submit verse for individual criticism, and the last meeting in the course is devoted to reading and discussing verse written by them. The group will be limited to 125.

How About a Bone, Buddy?



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kentucky Boy III Says "You Can't Eat Medals"

Most Noted Dog in Hollywood Doesn't Even Show in Movies

He Is an Airedale and His 16 Medals Have Been Hung Around His Neck by Movie Stars, Mayors and Other Notables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—It is much more interesting sometimes to interview a dog than, say, a general. Of course, this statement won't hold true for all dogs or all generals. It is meant only for purposes of comparison to show how pleasant a subject is Kentucky Boy III.

"Tucky" is a 12-year-old Airedale who lives comfortably with his master, Mr. Robert Milton Byrne, in the center of Hollywood. That he should be sought out for an interview indicates his importance; but no one would suspect this from the dog's demeanor. He is a modest, unassuming, man's dog with a predilection for ice cream and fat marrow bones.

"Kentucky Boy III," said the reporter, "we understand that Saturday you were awarded a medal for bravery by the Junior Humane Society of Long Beach, Calif., and that this decoration commemorates the sixteenth occasion upon which you have been formally honored. Is that statement correct?"

Mr. Byrne broke in: "I'm afraid, sir, that I'll have to answer for 'Tucky.' You see, he's not so good at talking with strangers. I am able to understand him pretty well at home, and he makes me understand about anything he needs; but a few barks won't tell the whole story. Perhaps I can help."

"That would be nice of you, Mr. Byrne," the reporter said. "Please continue."

"Well, everything you've said about 'Tucky' so far is correct, and there's more to be reported. Three years ago he barked the discovery of a fire in one of the motion picture studios here, and everyone admitted that he saved the valuable building, and possibly the lives of some people in a theater near by. It was such an unusual thing for a dog to do that people wanted to reward him, and that's how the chain of medals started.

"He received the first one from Mr. Hobart Bosworth, the actor, who presented it personally. Then the Governor of California and the Mayor of Los Angeles bent over him to attach a medal. People said he was the State's bravest dog. The medals came from all sorts of organizations. Now he has so many that they form a heavy chain around his neck.'

Kentucky Boy had sought a soft place on the carpet with his head between his paws. As the reporter turned to go, he opened one eye and thumped his tail. The interview was finished.

Socialists Aim to Legalize Emergency Legislation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Voicing alarm at the narrow margin by which the Supreme Court last week sustained Minnesota's Emergency Mortgage Law, the public affairs committee of the Socialist Party yesterday announced it would press for a constitutional amendment to give Congress power to enact social welfare legislation.

A statement signed by Mr. Norman Thomas, party leader, and Mr Louis Waldman, committee chairman, said the amendment had been drafted and would be urged upon President Roosevelt and Progressives in both houses of Congress. It has been scheduled for introduction this week, probably by a Farmer-Labor House member. The Minnesota decision of the Supreme Court was 5 to 4.

Anchorage Space for Cruisers

San Diego, Calif., expended $100,000 to dredge Alexander Shoal in the upper San Diego Bay to make an anchorage space for cruisers and destroyers.

World War Fliers Who Crossed Lines Organize at Miami

Nearly All Are Members of Present International Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15—The World War Birds International, which held its annual migration in Miami during the All-American Air Races, re-elected W. G. Schauffler of Miami, president.

Other officers elected include "Red" Simon of Miami, "Chet" Snow of Washington, Baron von Zastrow of Germany, as vice-presidents; Morton B. Adams, secretary and treasurer, and Tony Skislevich, foreign secretary.

More than 200 aviators who flew for the United States, England, Germany and Italy during the World War came to Miami to attend the annual reunion and the air meet.

During the meeting an Over the Lines Club was formed, and Fred. T. Sargent of Coral Gables was elected president. The club is open to any members of the organization who flew over the enemies' lines during the late war. First members of the Over the Lines Club were Mr. Schauffler, Baron von Zastrow, J. H. Gibbons, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Adams, T. H. Hubbard, C. P. Hammerstein, Joseph Ince, C. V. Percival, H. A. McGrath and H. S. Telton.

Miami Air Meet Sees 254-Mile-an-Hour Dash

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP)—Jimmy Wedell, the aerial sprinter from Patterson, La., wrote a brilliant finale to the sixth annual All-American Air Meet with a lightning dash of 253.717 miles an hour around the course—but because he cut a pylon by 100 feet the trial was not made official.

Wedell sought to break the record of 249.34 miles an hour held by Lieut. Cyrus Bettis, army flier. On one of his laps Wedell was clocked as 264.90 miles an hour, and on another at 243.506.

The final day of the air meet was topped off by two unsuccessful attempts by Lee Miles of Los Angeles to break the world speed record of 207.39 miles an hour for single-seater racing planes over a 100-kilometer course. The fastest speed he was able to make over the route was 205.987.

Howard Hughes, millionaire motion picture producer, won a free-for-all race for sportsman pilots over a 20-mile course, averaging 185.707 miles an hour.

Police to Let Radicals Talk

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Police Commissioner O'Ryan said yesterday he would encourage rather than try to prevent radical speeches in Union Square. "The more they talk, the less harm they are likely to do," he said. "The situation that might make me change my mind would be the formation of a mob howling its head off for its own rights and howling hard enough to interfere with the rights of others."

French Concession on Arms Removes Major Obstruction To Agreement With Germany

Offer to Give Up Trial Period Before Reductions in Equipment Meets Berlin's Objections to Alleged 'Humiliating' Conditions

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 15—France is ready to relinquish its demand for a four-year period of trial preliminary to beginning actual reduction in armaments, thus removing one of the greatest obstacles to Franco-German accord.

The Monitor is able to reveal on the highest authority that negotiations are now under way with Britain, Italy and the smaller powers to find a new formula replacing that of the two four-year periods envisaged at the October meeting of the Disarmament Conference.

These conversations are to be intensified later this week at Geneva where the French Foreign Minister, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, goes soon, and in official circles here high hope is entertained that a satisfactory answer will be found.

The full significance of this latest French concession becomes apparent when it is realized that one of the two principal points of difference between the Reich and France is precisely this preliminary period. Germany is obviously determined not to submit to what it considers the "humiliation" of the four-year trial before the disarmament of other powers is begun.

Step to Virtual Equality

The formula sought by France should go far toward giving Chancellor Adolf Hitler satisfaction on this score, for it is authoritatively understood that it will ultimately take the form of a single period, probably five or six years, during which reductions, first of offensive and then of larger defensive weapons, would end by giving Germany virtually the arms equality it demands.

Of course French acceptance of this formula is subordinated to the institution of rigorous economic international control which would be applicable also to the Reich's semimilitary organizations, as well as to the internationalization of civil aviation and the transformation of the Reichswehr on a militia basis. France is willing to allow Germany 200,000, or perhaps even 300,000, effectives, and a corresponding increase of small arms, but is firmly resolved to oppose Germany's request for war planes, tanks and heavy artillery.

Complete Figures Expected

If, as is practically certain, the German reply to France's recent memorandum asks more precise details and figures of the French offer to disarm, that will be the French answer. Further France will give complete figures of the extent to which it is ready to reduce armaments, and these figures are to be announced at Geneva simultaneously or within a few days after the reply to the Reich is delivered.

Whether the full extent of the French concessions is to be revealed immediately, or only a part of them as a basis for bargaining, remains to be seen, but it is possible that France today is willing to go further toward granting equality of rights to the Reich by reduction of its own armaments than has ever before been the case.

The reason is the simple one that the French Government fears the Reich will rearm regardless, unless world opinion can be persuaded to stand with France for controlled equality through reduction by rapid stages.

Wesleyan Eases Rule On Latin and 'Math'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 15—Latin and mathematics, those traditional foundation stones of a college education, have been driven from another stronghold. They no longer will be required subjects for freshmen at Wesleyan University.

By faculty action, following the recommendation of James Lukens McConaughy, president, Wesleyan has demoted both to the level of elective courses. The new policy is effective next fall.

The curriculum has been further liberalized. Spanish and Italian have been added to available courses for fulfillment of the language requirement. French or German heretofore have been required. Natural science requirements have been cut to one laboratory course instead of two. Six hours of music or art may be substituted for six hours of the sciences. At least one course in English is still required of every freshman.

College Plans Movie Course

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Undergraduates of New York University are going to turn motion picture critics. Officials of the school and the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures yesterday announced for the academic year of 1934-35 this course: "The Motion Picture: Its Artistic, Educational and Social Aspects."

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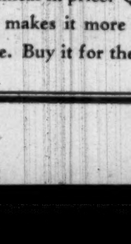

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The Editor's Puzzle

222

~~Having given a thorough study to the various fields of human endeavor, in no employment~~ said the speaker to a ~~people can~~ young ~~can be a young woman~~ gain a more extensive knowledge ~~than~~ in ~~(business than in any other,"~~ the newspaper ~~game~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Roosevelt Moves To Take Gold And Devaluate Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

velt requests that $2,000,000,000 be immediately set aside as a joint stabilization fund affecting both the dollar and Government securities.

This feature of today's message comes as a complete surprise, not only in the utilization of the gold profit as an exchange fund, but in the proposal to stabilize government bonds as well.

The impounded gold stock will be paid for by issuance of gold certificates, dollar for dollar. They pledge that the Federal Reserve System's gold, totaling $3,566,290,000, is still carried as monetary gold, but is simply in Treasury hands, rather than in the banks. Now it is obvious why work on vast new vaults in the subterranean depths of the Treasury Building has been rushed for several months.

Preserves 10 P. C. Leeway

So much for what has actually been done. What does it mean? President Roosevelt hopes that it will be an added assurance of financial stability to the country.

He has refused to stabilize at a given point. He preserves 10 per cent leeway. But within that margin he definitely and solemnly places the American dollar. He anticipates this will give the banking community that guarantee of certainty for which it has been clamoring.

Believing that prices have not yet climbed nearly to a debt-paying level, feeling that international uncertainty and the refusal of foreign nations to stabilize at a fixed point renders future flexibility necessary President Roosevelt believes the nation will approve his decision not to peg to a single point at present.

But in effect his intention to devaluate within a range furnishes the United States with more assurance that Great Britain has had since 1931 about the pound. Yet in that period the British financial community has cheered rather than complained.

Until the actual step of devaluation is taken, this measure of certainty will not be fully forthcoming. And there is nothing to prevent Congress or the President precipitating a cut below the 50-cent level by further legislation. But that kind of uncertainty is always potential.

Protects Federal Bonds

Establishment of the $2,000,000,000 exchange fund is the most sensational single factor in today's events. Because this is foreshadowed, it would appear that President Roosevelt will proceed speedily to devaluation and profit-taking as soon as he gets congressional authority.

With his $2,000,000,000, which is nearly as large as the British fund for a narrower purpose, the Treasury will make "such purchases and sales of gold, foreign exchange, and government securities as the regulation of the currency, the maintenance of the credit of the Government, and the general welfare of the United States may require."

Here, to all intents and purposes, is the establishment of a central bank within the Treasury. Not only will the exchange fund serve to hold the dollar within its range, but speculation in government bonds will be prevented. So ample are the funds provided, that mere threat of their use should be enough in all ordinary circumstances.

President Roosevelt wished to protect government bonds, soon to broaden into something like a $10,000,000,000 borrowing program, from a short-selling drive by operators with ulterior motives. It is a protective armor-plate, in the White House phrase, against a reckless drive on American credit.

Affects Pound and Franc

When the world exchange position makes stabilization possible, President Roosevelt broadly hints that he will put the dollar within as narrow a range as general managed currency tendencies among the nations will permit. In his message he stresses an open invitation to general agreement with other powers.

That today's action will have a profound effect on the pound and the franc is palpable. Britain is notified that American devaluation will go to 40 per cent at least, which means that the pound to maintain a balance would have to descend to 12 shillings at least. It is now considerably higher.

The franc, devalued in 1925 to one fifth its former value, will presumably follow suit sooner or later to a 3-cent or lower valuation. Whether the franc can remain on its present limited gold-bullion standard is a serious open question.

But to John Smith, on Main Street, there is assurance once more of a precise goal toward which President Roosevelt aims. That is, that he can pay off his average debts on the terms he contracted them. The monetary juggling is all toward that objective, as well as to get rid of some surpluses in the export trades and protect the American market. There is no need of excitement, nor any evidence that informed financial circles are getting excited. But historic steps are being taken.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Charles F. Adams.	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Babe Ruth Club...	popular	Dictators Orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady...	Tom Mix sketch...	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Oz....	Cosmopolitans	Reis and Dunn.
6:00	Radio Camera Club...	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news....	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	U. S. Army Band	skits; music....	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; Mayor	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Mansfield & organ	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Trio Romantique...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news....
7:15	Baby Rose Marie....	Billy Batchelor....	Just Plain Bill...	Music; finance talk
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air..	Organ recital....
7:45	Radio Nature League	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter.....	Local dance music
8:00	Side Show: barker;	Network dramatic	Trio; orchestra...	Viola recital....
8:15	soloists; orchestra..	program	Edwin C. Hill....	"As I See It"....
8:30	Cyrena Van Gordon.	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Melodies of Italy
8:45	Red Davis sketch....	Daly's Orchestra.	Brothers; orch....	program .....
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Orch.	Boston Emergency
9:15	soloists; orchestra..	tenor soloist....	Benchley; music..	Campaign meeting;
9:30	Radio musical com-	Ship of Joy, with	Jones's Orch.; so-	speakers .....
9:45	edy program.....	Hugh B. Dobbs...	loist; sketch	Reports; news....
10:00	Durrell String Quar-	Gene Arnold; solo-	NRA speaker.....	Wayne King and
10:15	tet recital.....	lists; orchestra...	Russian program..	his orchestra....
10:30	Rines Orchestra	"K-7," secret serv-	Local dance music	News Service....
10:45	James A. Farley.....	ice sketch.....	Reports; news....	Evan Evans; Co-
11:00	Reports; sport talk..	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	News flashes.....	Weems Orchestra..	his orchestra....	Boswell Sisters...
11:30	Players; soloists;	Jack Denny and	From Bermuda	Sign off .....
11:45	quartet; orchestra	his orchestra.....	and Hawaii.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Millard Tydings, Maryland
11:30 WEEI, NBC piano recital.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Tour of Italy.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Brahms's Symphony No. 3, Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Guy F. Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WNAC, "Whither Britain?" Winston Churchill, from London.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:30 WNAC, "The Outlook for Peace," Carrie Chapman Catt.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Regenerating Local Civil Service," speakers' program.
7:30 WAAB, "In the Master's Music Room," recorded program.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WAAB, "Keyboard Fantasies": Frances Johnson and Donald Van Wart.
8:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
8:45 WNAC, "130,000 Men at Work," Joseph Bartlett, chairman, CWA.
8:45 WBZ, "Twentieth Century Ideas," Prof. Kirtley F. Mather; "The Psychology of Propaganda," Prof. Hadley Cantril.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; trio; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WBZ, Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, George Jessel; Edith Murray; Eton Boys; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The Cruise of the Seth Parker": dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky's music; Prof. Robert H. Rogers; soloist; chorus.
10:00 WAAB, Casa Loma Orchestra; Irene Taylor; Do Re Mi Trio.
10:45 WAAB, Harlem Serenade: popular program by Negro soloist and orchestra.

Motion Pictures

Made in England

Once in a while a first-run picture creeps unobtrusively into the Uptown Theater. There is one there now which offers the most bland and charming entertainment among the week-end movies. "Bitter Sweet," made in England from Noel Coward's operetta, is a delight to the eye and ear. Mr. Herbert Wilcox is the director. We can't compare it with the original stage production, but compared with the performance by a road company recently here, it is a gem.

The continuity is well composed within a brief prologue and epilogue, the main story ending with the operetta's second act. It is set and lighted and photographed way beyond Britain's old standard of dully dismal camera work. Miss Anna Neagle is exquisitely lovely, given overmuch to fluttering play of her delicate hands, it is true, but refreshing to behold as a beauty without the Hollywood stereotype. Her voice is light and lyrical and she acts as well as need be.

Mr. Fernand Graavey, a continental actor making his English début in this picture, is sufficiently romantic in presence and satisfyingly so in manner. He sings well. The Manon of Mlle. Ivy St. Helier is delectably piquant. Mr. Miles Mander indues the wordly Captain von Lutte with more likable qualities than he is entitled to. Here is one film that can be safely and whole-heartedly recommended.

Castles in Dumps

Man's home is his castle even when it is in a depression barracks on the wrong side of—we think it is Central Park. In "Man's Castle" at the RKO Keith Theater, when Mr. Spencer Tracy as a thoroughly masterful man with women and a ne'er-do-well in economic life, meets the hunger-stricken Miss Loretta Young sitting dejectedly on a park bench, he first banquets her at a good hotel, making a speech on unemployment for payment, and then leads her proudly to the shanty settlement.

There, in a makeshift hut, happily-for-love-of-him, Trina (Miss Young) washes and irons and cooks. Bill (Mr. Tracy) following the old formula "catch 'em young, treat 'em rough and tell 'em nothin'," wins Trina's blind devotion. An old-fashioned girl. They live without benefit of clergy until a baby is expected. Then Mr. Walter Connolly, former clergyman and present night watchman, is called in to tie the marriage knot. His characterization is completely endearing. Miss Marjorie Rambeau gives a steel-fine portrait of an absolutely sunken woman. Mr. Arthur Hohl does one of his rat-like creatures with his usual docility.

We found the picture both touching and amusing. We liked the wayward methods of shack housekeeping, the atmosphere of irresponsibility (safe within the confines of the screen), the way the photography's observant details, under Mr. Frank Borzage's direction, built up the story. We liked the picture in spite of some objectionable features. But that doesn't mean everybody else will.

"Let's Fawl in Lov"

"Let's Fall in Love" is the theme of the like-named picture at the Keith-Boston Theater and you should be able to try it over on your own vocal cords long before the final reel—if by any chance you should want to.

It is more back-studio Hollywood stuff, with Mr. Edmund Lowe as a director all hot and bothered about replacing a stormy Swede, who leaves the cast in a pet, for the pictorial production which summarizes his life's ambition. He takes a little girl (Miss Ann Sothern) from circus barking, places her in a Swedish family and in five weeks has molded not only a perfect Swede, but a perfect actress. She has the chief asset blonde hair, to begin with.

An' 'en what do you suppose happens? (See theme song.) But—there is a wicked fiancée (Miss Miriam Jordan) who has the annoying notion of getting jealous. And so, at one of those ornate parties that happen so infallibly on the screen, she exposes the lowly American origin of the pseudo-Swede. The public, however, never having seen her act, but with appetite piqued by rutilant publicity, clamors for the new star. And Miss Sothern wins both Mr. Lowe and a place in the pasteboard sun. Mr. Gregory Ratoff injects his pleasant humors into this trivial tale.

There is some good vaudeville dancing and a Mr. Bert Lahr on the stage.

Corrections

Excuse-it-please, if we hold a brief port-mortem and come to our own defense. To those who happened to read the review of "Fugitive Lovers" in Saturday's Monitor, we wrote: "A picture in motion—without emotion," not "with emotion," as printed. The "without" is the gist of the meaning.

And to confess to two mistakes of our own. The heroine of "Eight Girls in a Boat" is Miss Dorothy Wilson, not Miss Eleanor Lovegren as stated. We were misled by an advertisement which played Miss Lovegren up, but as Boston beauty-prize winner, not as star. And it is Miss Kay Johnson, not Miss Wilson, who plays the stern schoolmistress in this picture.

M. L.

Gold Order Modified For Coin Collectors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Modification of previous anti-hoarding orders to permit collectors of rare coins to trade in unusual gold pieces and to retain $2.50 gold pieces as parts of collections was announced Saturday by the Treasury.

Secretary James Morgenthau Jr. revised his earlier order calling in all gold outside Federal Reserve Banks and the RFC to permit numismatic dealers to hold a few $2.50 gold pieces which now are out of coinage and have a collection value. His previous order required return to the Treasury of these coins.

Text on Money By President

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's monetary message to Congress follows:

To the Congress

In conformity with the progress we are making in restoring a fairer price level and with our purpose of arriving eventually at a less variable purchasing power for the dollar, I ask the Congress for certain additional legislation to improve our financial and monetary system.

By making clear that we are establishing permanent metallic reserves in the possession and ownership of the Federal Government, we can organize a currency system which will be both sound and adequate.

The issuance and control of the medium of exchange which we call "money" is a high prerogative of government.

It has been such for many centuries.

Because they were scarce, because they could readily be subdivided and transported, gold and silver have been used either for money or as a basis for forms of money which in themselves had only nominal intrinsic value.

In pure theory, of course, a government could issue more tokens to serve as money—tokens which would be accepted at their face value if it were certain that the amount of these tokens were permanently limited and confined to the total amount necessary for the daily cash needs of the community.

Because this assurance could not always or sufficiently be given, governments have found that reserves or bases of gold and silver behind their paper or token currency added stability to their financial systems.

World Still Confused

There is still much confusion of thought which prevents a world-wide agreement creating a uniform monetary policy.

Many advocate gold as the sole basis of currency; others advocate silver; still others advocate both gold and silver whether as separate bases, or on a basis with a fixed ratio, or on a fused basis.

We hope that, despite present world confusion, events are leading to some future form of general agreement. The recent London agreement in regard to silver was a step, though only a step, in this direction.

At this time we can usefully take a further step, which we hope will contribute to an ultimate world-wide solution.

Certain lessons seem clear. For example, the free circulation of gold coins is unnecessary, leads to hoarding, and tends to a possible weakening of national financial structures in times of emergency. The practice of transferring gold from one individual to another or from the Government to an individual within a nation is not only unnecessary, but is in every way undesirable. The transfer of gold in bulk is essential only for the payment of international trade balances.

Therefore it is a prudent step to vest in the government of a nation the title to and possession of all monetary gold within its boundaries and to keep that gold in the form of bullion rather than in coin.

Because the safe-keeping on this monetary basis rests with the Government, we have already called in the gold which was in the possession of private individuals or corporations. There remains, however, a very large weight in gold bullion and coins which is still in the possession or control of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Has Right, But Wants Law

Although under existing law there is authority, by executive act, to take title to the gold in the possession or control of the Reserve Banks, this is a step of such importance that I prefer to ask the Congress by specific enactment to vest in the United States Government title to all supplies of American-owned monetary gold, with provision for the payment therefor in gold certificates.

These gold certificates will be, as now, secured at all times dollar for dollar by gold in the Treasury—gold for each dollar of such weight and fineness as may be established from time to time.

Such legislation places the right, title and ownership to our gold reserves in the Government itself; it makes clear the Government's ownership of any added dollar value of the country's stock of gold which would result from any decrease of the gold content of the dollar which may be made in the public interest. It would also, of course, with equal justice, cast upon the Government the loss of such dollar value if the public interest in the future should require an increase in the amount of gold designated as a dollar.

The title to all gold being in the Government, the total stock will serve as a permanent and fixed metallic reserve which will change in amount only so far as necessary for the settlement of international balances or may be required by a future agreement among the nations of the world for a redistribution of the world stock of monetary gold.

Revalue Limit of 60 Per Cent

With the establishment of this permanent policy, placing all monetary gold in the ownership of the Government as a bullion base for its currency, the time has come for a more certain determination of the gold value of the American dollar. Because of world uncertainties, I do not believe it desirable in the public interest that an exact value be now fixed.

The President is authorized by present legislation to fix the lower limit of permissible revaluation at 50 per cent. Careful study leads me to believe that any revaluation at more than 60 per cent of the present statutory value would not be in the public interest. I, therefore, recommend to the Congress that it fix the upper limit of permissible revaluation at 60 per cent.

That we may be further prepared to bring some greater degree of stability to foreign rates in the interests of our people, there should be added to the present power of the Secretary of the Treasury to buy and sell gold at home and abroad, express power to deal in foreign exchange as such. As a part of this power, I suggest that, out of the profits of any devaluation, there should be set up a fund of $2,000,000,000 for such purchases and sales of gold, foreign exchange and government securities as the regulation of the currency, the maintenance of the credit of the Government and the general welfare of the United States may require.

Certain amendments of existing legislation relating to the purchase and sale of gold and to other monetary matters would add to the convenience of handling current problems in this field. The Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to submit information concerning such changes to the appropriate committees of the Congress.

Stands Firm on Silver

The foregoing recommendations relate chiefly to gold. The other principal precious metal—silver—has also been used from time immemorial as a metallic base for currencies as well as for actual currency itself. It is used as such by probably half the population of the world. It constitutes a very important part of our own monetary structure. It is such a crucial factor in much of the world's international trade that it cannot be neglected.

On December 21, 1933, I issued a proclamation providing for the coinage of our newly-mined silver and for increasing our reserves of silver bullion, thereby putting us among the first nations to carry out the silver agreement entered into by 66 governments at the London Conference. This agreement is distinctly a step in the right direction and we are proceeding to perform our part of it.

All of the 66 nations agreed to refrain from melting or debasing their silver coins, to replace paper currency of small denominations with silver coins and to refrain from legislation that would depreciate the value of silver in the world markets. Those nations producing large quantities of silver agreed to take specified amounts from their domestic production and those holding and using large quantities agreed to restrict the amount they would sell during the four years covered by the agreement.

Keeps Silver in Abeyance

If all these undertakings are carried out by the governments concerned, there will be a marked increase in the use and value of silver.

Governments can well, as they have in the past, employ silver as a basis for currency, and I look for a greatly increased use. I am, however, withholding any recommendation to the Congress looking to further extension of the monetary use of silver because I believe that we should gain more knowledge of the results of the London agreement and of our other monetary measures.

Permit me once more to stress two principles: Our national currency must be maintained as a sound currency which, in so far as possible will have a fairly constant standard of purchasing power and be adequate for the purposes of daily use and the establishment of credit.

The other principle is the inherent right of government to issue currency and to be the sole custodian and owner of the base reserve of precious metals underlying that currency.

With this goes the prerogative of government to determine from time to time the extent and nature of the metallic reserve.

I am confident that the nation will well realize the definite purpose of the Government to maintain the credit of that government and, at the same time, to provide a sound medium of exchange which will serve the needs of our people.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, Somerville, 8.

Theaters

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). A romantic musical play about one of those small kingdoms "somewhere in Europe." Pleasant music, much of it sung by Guy Robertson and Nancy McCord; comedy by Andrew Tombes and Betty Starbuck; good settings and costumes—all brand new; 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). A new play by A. E. Thomas. The sixth in the American Theater Society's series here. Reviewed last Tuesday. 8:30.

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Mystery surrounds the ancient home of the Lebanon family—whose long history has become an obsession with a stately lady, played by Pauline Frederick. Edgar Wallace gives plenty of hints for the solution of the problem—but to nearly everyone the end comes as a complete surprise. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Cab Calloway, whose sizzling music was sent to the chilly wastes of the Antarctic in yesterday's Byrd broadcast, appears with his orchestra on the stage. Screen feature, "Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen," a story in which a screen star's child is kidnaped, features Baby Le Roy and Dorothea Wieck. 11 a. m., 1:36, 3:56, 6:14, 8:32, 10:49.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Eight Girls in a Boat." Story, tinged with sadness, of a girls' finishing school. Comedy provided by El Brendel's "Olsen's Big Moment." Paramount at 10:07 a. m., 12:52, 3:47, 6:42, 9:37. Fenway at 1:13, 4:48, 7:03, 9:58.

KEITH'S—"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy, Loretta Young, Walter Connolly and Dickie Moore. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

BOSTON—"Let's Fall in Love." A musical film with songs by the writers of "Stormy Weather." Edmund Lowe and Ann Sothern head cast. On the stage is Bert Lahr with his "examination" scene from "Flying High." 10:30 a. m., 1:36, 5:12, 7:59, 10:45.

STATE—"Fugitive Lovers," with Madge Evans and Robert Montgomery. A speedy picture with much of the action occurring on a transcontinental bus. 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 7:35, 10.

UPTOWN—"Bitter Sweet." A screen version of Noel Coward's mellow musical romance of Victorian England and Vienna. Also the Four Marx Brothers in "Duck Soup." 1, 4, 7, 10.

Other Events

BOSTON YACHT CLUB—Dog Watch meeting. Following R. O. navigation class, John Alden will speak on the Bermuda Races. Class begins after 6:30 lunch, 8 Rowes Wharf.

TOMORROW

LAURENCE BINYON—Lectures on "English Water Colors of the Eighteenth Century," in New Lecture Hall, Oxford Street, Cambridge. 4.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY—Raymond P. Stearns, of Harvard, speaks on Hugh Peter, Old State House. 3.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Following regular luncheon, Cy Norton speaks on "Better Business with Better Printing." 12:30.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Anna Coleman Ladd, Boston sculptor, speaks after luncheon in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, at 1.

KIWANIS—Stanley P. Lovell speaks on "Decline of the West," at regular Tuesday meeting in Boston City Club, at 12:15.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "The Making and Mining of Coal," 10 a. m.; "Daily Life of the Eskimo," 11 a. m. and 2:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. George Lyman Kittredge lectures on Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale." 5. (Also at 8—but all seats are taken.)

"CHANGES IN THE MOSLEM WORLD"—Lecture by Dr. Charles R. Watson, of the American University of Cairo. Open to the public. Auditorium of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts College. 4.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "French Sculpture," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

W. C. T. U.—Luncheon meeting. Subject: "No Repeal, No Surrender, No Compromise." Special feature of meeting will be "Breach of Promise Case." Ford Hall. 12:30.

MASSACHUSETTS CIVIC LEAGUE—Legislative Luncheon. Subject: "Block Booking Must Go—and Why." 3 Joy Street. 12:30.

BROWNING SOCIETY—Dr. George H. Chase, of Harvard, speaks on "Greek Humanism." The Vendome. 3.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, except Jan. 28, 3:30-3:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE—First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJAR, 880kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Tuesdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Jan. 13 and 27, 9:00-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA—Third Tuesday of each month, 4:00-4:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-268m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

Central States

Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

OTTUMWA—Daily, Jan. 22-27, inclusive, 7:15-7:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLAS, 1310kc-229m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 11:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQSC, 1360k-200m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 24 and 25, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

KANSAS CITY—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-250m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA—Second and fourth Sundays of each month 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m Tulsa.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 560kc-476m.

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:47 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

PUEBLO—Sundays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., M. S. T., Station KGHF, 1320kc-227m.

Far Western States

California

LONG BEACH—Daily, except Sundays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour" cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KBD, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian Time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Eclipse 'Students' Leave Yokohama for Losap

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (AP)—The navy's coast defense ship Kasuoa Maru, with representatives of American Natural Science and many Japanese, bound for a look at the sun's only total eclipse this year, sailed today from Yokohama.

From their destination, Losap Island, the observers hope to get photographs of the eclipse Feb. 14. Losap Island is at 7 degrees north latitude, 153 east longitude. It is one of Japan's mandates in the Carolines.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably snow late tonight or on Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 20's; moderate northerly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy; probably light snow in east portion tonight and begin

Marine Library Issue Plea For Books for Ships

Association Work Is Reviewed in Campaign for All Kinds of Literature

If you have a book you do not need why not send it to sea? The American Merchant Marine Library Association, starting its annual drive today for more books for ships libraries have chosen as their slogan "Give a book and the AMMLA will float it."

In Boston the Junior League has opened a book week, during which time an intensive drive for all kinds of literature will be carried on. The demand is for all kinds of books, ranging from the lightest fiction to philosophically deep tomes and technical handbooks. It is hoped that anyone with books to spare will deliver them to the Public Library or call the Book Week Committee at the Junior League who will see that the books are picked up.

To the old sailor whose sea-going experience goes back farther than a dozen years the work of the association seems a little miraculous. Prior to that the ship's library usually consisted of a few tattered magazines and the odd dog-eared volume of trashy fiction. The sailor, with opportunity to read had little reading matter to spread over the hours of the watch below.

Frankly Amused

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of the work of the association was the skepticism of those who thought they knew their sailors. Many shipowners were frankly rather amused at the thought of sailors reading. The general public from whom the books were asked had little idea of the extent of the need.

Today the floating libraries of the AMMLA are strung across the seven seas, from New York to Nagasaki, and from the northern ice patrols to the Antarctic ice barriers and Little America. Not only the sailors of the merchant marine are supplied with books but lonely lighthouses and light ships. The patrol boats that spend weary months studying the origin and drift of icebergs and making the northern lanes safe for shipping are served by the association.

The New York librarian of the association gives lists of books in demand by sailors that should arouse at least interest in the general public. There is the A. B. who chatted with the librarian while he sewed on a canvas bag. He had been to sea for some years. The list of books he got from this librarian were:

Goethe's Faust.
Papini's Life of Christ.
Undset's Christin Ladvanstratter.
Mumford's Herman Melville.
O'Neill's Plays.
Barry's Greek New Testament.

Educating Themselves

There are other lists given that throw just as much light on the work which the association is doing. The association points out that many of these sailors are educating themselves with books borrowed while ashore and come for advice on what to read on certain subjects.

The circulating libraries of the association are just that. They circulate as perhaps no libraries in the world circulates. The ice patrol boat, perhaps many months out from the home port may exchange their well-read library with that of an equally read up cable ship. The magazines given out in bundles with the libraries, and not to be returned, are passed on from ship to ship in the same manner.

The fo'c'stle, during the few years that the association has been operating has become the branch of an educative system. Letters in the association's files voice the thanks of men who have been able to widen their knowledge and work into better berths. The same shipowners who were skeptical of the seaman's desire to read have been won over and are now backers of the association.

The final goal of the association is given as that contained in the quotation from Mr. William McFee, who said, "It ought to be, when you think it over, as unusual for a ship to sail without a library as for a town on shore to live without one."

A Boxful of Good Reading for the Sailors

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The F. J. Luckenbach Gets a New Library

Left to Right—Mrs. Lincoln W. Pierce, Campaign Worker; Mrs. Henry Howard of New York and Newport, President and Founder of the American Merchant Marine Library Association; William Fincken, Mate of the F. J. Luckenbach; Alden Johnson and Herbert Chatterson, Seamen; Mrs. George F. Bemis, President of the Junior League of Boston, and Homer Bradford, Seaman.

Music

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its sixty-ninth concert at the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. There was a gratifyingly large and appreciative audience. The program: Mozart String Quintet No. 3; Pierné, Variations libres et Finale, for flute, violin, cello and harp; Turina, "Scène Andalouse," for viola, piano and string quartet; George Foote, Pastorale, for flute, violin and harp; Schumann, Piano Quintet. The artists were Messrs. Elcus and Lauga, violins; Lafranc and Artières, violas; A. Zighera, cello; B. Zighera, harp; Laurent, flute; Gebhard, piano.

Pierné's Variations, played for the first time in Boston, were nostalgically ingratiating in the Gallic manner, with thematic material sufficiently interesting, handled with deftness, taste and restraint. It was not perhaps the best of program making to follow this piece with Turina's. The one is French in style, the other Spanish, yes; but both are of the Latin, Apollonian category, and insufficiently contrasted to make good neighbors. Mr. Foote's Pastorale, which had its first performance yesterday, is a simple and unassuming work, in three movements, employing themes of no great saliency with a constructional spareness that tends to aridity. The composer was present to acknowledge the plaudits of a well-disposed audience.

The Mozart Quintet fell gratefully on the ear. The playing throughout was of a high order.

L. A. S.

George Gershwin

Any little symphonic ghosts, Brahmsian or otherwise, lurking in the shadows of Symphony Hall after the symphony concert Saturday night, must have scurried into hiding yesterday afternoon, lest their atomic systems be completely shattered by the newest thing in tonal rhythm as propounded by three pianos, some violins, violas, cellos and a double-bass, braced by a few woodwinds, some brass and plenty of percussion, all listed upon a program of Gershwin musical successes as "The Reisman Symphonic Orchestra," Mr. Charles Previn, conductor. With Mr. Gershwin himself as piano soloist, and Mr. James Melton, tenor, as assisting artist, the program began with the Concerto in F (1925) stopped midway to make obeisance to "Strike Up the Band," "The Rhapsody in Blue" and "An American in Paris" and concluded with "Wintergreen for President" and a rhythm medley.

From the evident enjoyment of the audience which packed the hall, one deduced that the numbers played were familiar, although one enthusiast was heard to remark that "An American in Paris" might better have been omitted. From a mere reviewer's viewpoint, that would have been just too bad, since it presented the only really clever manipulation of thematic material heard during the afternoon. Of course, it was easily recognized as a close relative of all the other Gershwin children to which we were introduced, but after listening to the long program, we were impelled to wonder whether some of the frankly serious among the younger composers were endeavoring to turn out nicely sugared "jazz" turnovers or whether the composers of frankly jazz pieces were not having their little fling at the classicists. Whatever the motive behind the composition of jazz, the result is interesting—up to a certain point. Beyond that, rhythm as a main course is likely to sate the appetite rather early in the feast. Yet, if there is any composer of jazz whose works might not pall, it would be Mr. Gershwin, whose explorations in rhythm and the attendant revelation of its possibilities are little short of amazing. G. M. S.

Higher Type of Politician Urged by Boston Educator

A higher type of politician is one of the "crying needs" of the moment in opinion of Prof. John J. Mahoney of the School of Education at Boston University, who spoke at the anual leadership conference of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Professor Mahoney deplored the inability of politicians to hold up under the slams of opponents. He said that the politician of today must be honest, a straight-shooter, and above all must have the moral courage to take a definite stand.

Junior Forestry Campaign

More than 500,000 pine and spruce trees were planted on 500 acres of land in a junior forestry campaign in New Hampshire this year.

Bacon Candidacy Runs Into Attack By Union Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

interests" and the defender of the sweatshops.

Mr. Watt declares nomination of Mr. Bacon by the Republican Party will reveal the power of propaganda to camouflage the man and the lack of capability within the party.

In this stand of Labor is revealed its sustained political philosophy as represented in the policy of Labor supporting those whom it deems its friends and opposing those regarded as its enemies regardless of party affiliation.

Mr. Bacon, in announcing his candidacy, opposed any attempt to pledge delegates to the pre-primary convention for any of the candidates. He urged the liberalization of the Republican Party to meet the changing exigencies of the times.

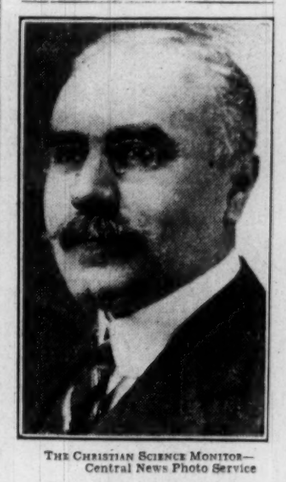
"Representative government is the execution of the will of the people. Due to new conditions, the obligations and functions of government are rapidly changing," he said. "For the protection of all the people these obligations and functions must be circumscribed and exploitation in the interest of a few prevented."

Three Republican candidates have now formally entered the field. Mr. John W. Haigis, former state treasurer, has entered his name as candidate for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor and Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner has announced his intention of seeking reëlection.

Though former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller declared he would enter the lists if Mr. Bacon ran for Governor, no further announcement has come from him.

The Democratic plans are still shrouded in darkness but indications are that Governor Ely will lead the forces of democracy a third time.

Premier



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Central News Photo Service

Constantin Angelescu

Eminent financier, Governor of Roumanian National Bank, who has been called upon by King Carol to head the Cabinet in Bucharest in the national emergency brought about by the assassination of the Premier, Ion G. Duca, Dec. 29 at the hands of a youth, said to be a member of the anti-Jewish party known as the "Iron Guard." Mr. Angelescu will hold office until the Cabinet can be reconstituted on a permanent basis.

Alcohol Tax Suits Filed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Department of Justice said Saturday the Government had filed suit in Baltimore against the United States Industrial Alcohol Company and the United States Industrial Chemical Company for more than $8,000,000 in taxes on 1,271,955 gallons of denatured alcohol alleged to have been diverted for beverage purposes.

Chicago's New Deal Reform Of Party System Premised On Weeding Out Corruption

There's a Wild Westerner Named Fairweather Who Has the Notion That Political Machines Need House Cleaning

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 — Complete purging of the present party system, weeding out political corruption and machine tactics so the parties can better serve the people, is the basis of a new deal in local government for Chicago proposed in a pamphlet issued today by the University of Chicago.

With a purpose similar to the efforts being made by the new LaGuardia Administration in New York to return the government to the people, this local proposal would attain a like end here by going right to the root of political machine rule and reconstructing the existing parties from the bottom up.

The author ofthe plan, Mr. George O. Fairweather, leader of Chicago's successful struggle for tax reform, declared that the party system in city government here, by the admission of it leading members "has lost the confidence of the voters. Some of them are even frankly stating," he continued, "that something must be done about it, if they, the present operatives of the party system, are to keep their several places in the sun."

Mr. Fairweather, who is assistant business manager of the university, has taken a prominent part in local reform activities.

"The party system, as is, must be promptly and vigorously revamped with new controls, new incentives and new guarantees," Mr. Fairweather said. "These controls must run from the people and must be openly and continuously responsive to the people; these incentives must be based upon a desire to serve the people and be adequately rewarded by the people; these guarantees must be such that the product of the new party system in terms of performance and personnel who operate it shall be what the people have been led to believe and have a right to expect.

The mechanics of the reorganization, as proposed, would provide for three committees on principles, personnel, and finance to be appointed by each party, to include a cross section of 25 or 30 of the "recognized, able and independent members of the party group." These committees would stand behind the candidates and "supply, day by day, and month by month, the element of responsibility for having urged the voters to elect these candidates."

These committees would "have to report or see that reports are made month by month to the community of the actual stewardship and operation of the Government in the custody of their candidates," it is further proposed. "These reports will not be sufficient if merely perfunctory personal glorifications. They should be accurate, audited measurements of performances, by independent and competent critics, who will so for the stockholders in the public enterprise whatever private corporation insists on having for itself."

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Hope for Wreck Off Prout's Neck Rests on Survey

Lloyd's to Look Over the Sagamore, Eastern Steamship Freighter

Hopes for the salvaging of the Eastern Steamship Lines freighter Sagamore, ashore off Prout's Neck near the entrance to Portland Harbor, hinge on the findings of Lloyd's surveyors who inspected the wreck today. The vessel grounded on Corwin's Rock in a blinding snowstorm early yesterday.

Accompanying the surveyors to Portland were Mr. Alton B. Sharp, president of the company, and Mr. Herman T. Parker, port captain here. Captain Parker is a former federal inspector of steamboats and is an expert on salvage matters. The survey will not be completed until extreme low water.

The Sagamore left Portland soon after midnight Sunday bound for New York with 500 tons of general cargo. Two hours after clearing Portland Head, it began to snow and visibility shut down completely. A strong northeast wind drove the vessel off her course. It was impossible for her officers to pick up lights, bells or other aids to navigation.

The vessel struck Corwin's Rock with great force. She came off leaking badly. Capt. Ralph R. McDonough then set a course to beach the vessel in an effort to prevent her from sinking in deep water.

In the opinion of shipping experts here, the judgment manifested by the master of the Sagamore in driving his stricken vessel into comparative shelter behind the reef was that of a cool and skillful officer.

Being a coastwise freighter, hence not compelled to carry wireless, the Sagamore's people could not make known their plight. They sent up rockets but they went unnoticed along the lonely shore. The Sagamore was seen at dawn and word was sent to a coast guard station.

All hands, 26 in all, were taken off three at a time in a coast guard dory. A collie dog was also rescued. True to the best traditions of the sea, Captain McDonough was the last to quit the wreck. A bus took the master and his men to Portland.

They departed soon after for New York to man the decommissioned steamer Herman Winter, which will replace the Sagamore in the Eastern Steamship Company's Portland-New York freight service.

The Ocean Steamship Company's Savannah Line steamer City of St. Louis which went ashore near Rocky Point on the Cape Cod Canal late Saturday night came off undamaged at high water, officials of the Boston office announced today. The vessel was bound from Boston for New York to finish loading and to embark additional passengers for Savannah.

Arlington Applauds Its Home Orchestra

Arlington's newest venture in music, the Community Symphony Orchestra, was launched successfully before a capacity audience in the Robbins Memorial Town Hall yesterday. Approximately 800 persons listened to the strains of Meyerbeer, Wagner and Beethoven, rendered by the 62 musicians, among whom were members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fabian Sevitsky's orchestra and graduates of the Arlington High School.

The new organization was started to inspire greater appreciation of good music among Arlington residents. In addition, it provides opportunity for Arlington High graduates to continue their musical careers in a well-trained organization.

It is expected that the new group will inspire Arlington composers to greater efforts, for the orchestra, from time to time, will present compositions by Arlington writers. Works by Mr. Allan Hoverness, an Arlington High graduate and at present a student at the New England Conservatory of Music, will be played at the next concert to be given about March 1. At yesterday's concert, Mr. Leonard Wood, conducting for the first time, and Mr. John Gruber, Arlington pianist, received extended applause.

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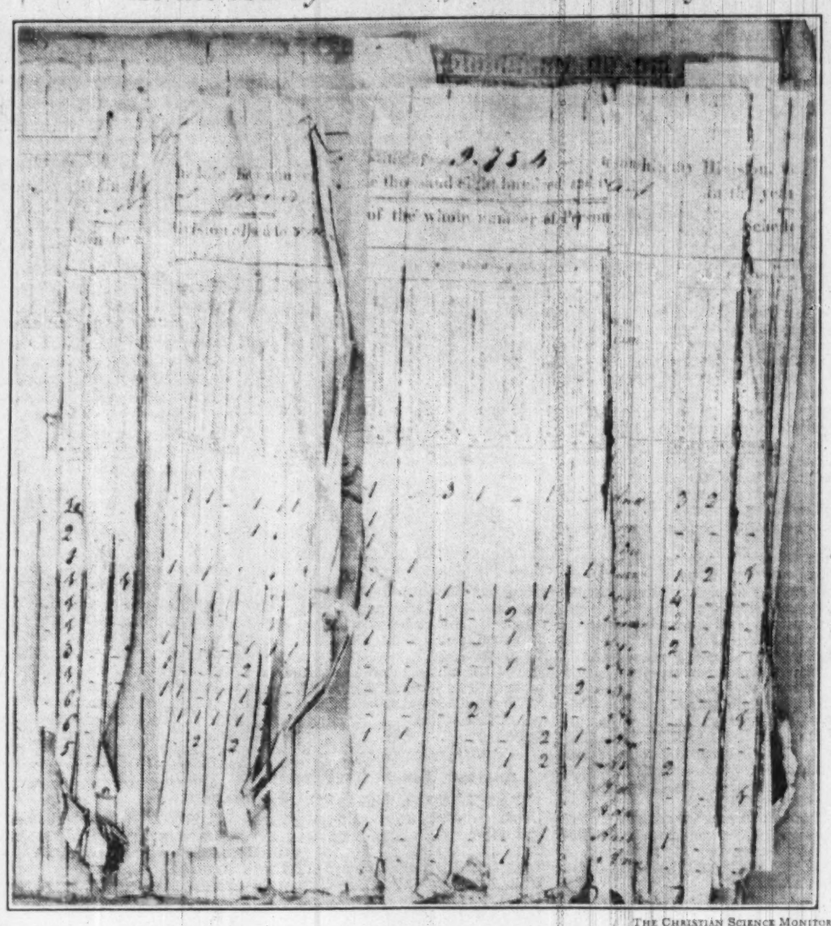

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How Early American Census Reports Are Being Lost to Posterity

Pawing by Thousands of Hands Tatters Rare Census Records

Originals From 1800 to 1820 Open to Indiscriminate Handling—D. A. R. Urges Fund to Preserve Them and Issue Copies

Preservation of yellowed United States census reports holding to existence literally "by ribbons" is the peg on which Daughters of the American Revolution hang a revolutionary offensive of their own making.

There they are—original documents of a nation's foundings dating back nearly to the Revolution—wide open to the general use and depredations of indiscriminate public handling. Thousands of hands every year paw over these records that throw light on the history, genealogy and geography of the oldest American families.

The wonder is that the records have stood up as long as they have against such open and general usage. A second wonder, according to the D. A. R., is that Congress does not immediately get behind a movement to put the original papers in a protected spot and use copies for general inspection.

At any time the stringing ribbons that hold the originals in place are expected to snap, sending into oblivion useful pages of a nation's past. Yet for only $8500, the 15 volumes of census records dating from 1800 to 1820, now in such poor condition as to be useless to the public, can be reconditioned, according to Mrs. Lue R. Spencer, vice-president-general of the D. A. R.

Could Save Originals

"After these are repaired," she said, "I figure it would cost about $36,000 to make photostat copies of all the records for 1800, 1810 and 1820 so that originals could be withdrawn from public handling."

The true index of their value is the almost constant use to which the census records have been subjected. That they are not now only a matter of memory is due largely to the remarkably durable paper on which the quaint handwritings of a century ago gave the names of family members and their ages.

Available for public use today are 39 volumes of the 1800 census, 60 volumes for 1810 and 122 volumes for 1820. These are the originals, the only ones of that period in existence which every day brings closer to a state of yellowed uselessness.

About the start of census taking in the United States, Mrs. Spencer is well-informed. She pointed out that the first census of the nation as a whole comprised 17 states. The first census act was signed by George Washington on March 1, 1790, marshals being appointed in various localities for the work.

Original schedules of the 1790 census are kept in 26 volumes in the census office at Washington, copies of which can be obtained from the Government for public use at a nominal fee.

Report on Wall Paper

They didn't care in those days what kind of paper they used. Sometimes the reports were made on business accounting sheets. One report was done on wall paper that keeps its color to this day.

An investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor, conducted at the request of the D. A. R., brought this statement:

"The value of these records is unlimited. Through them one can trace with accuracy his ancestry when all other sources fail.

"In early days the people emigrated to new sections in company with neighbors and friends and the recurrance of these family names in successive schedules assist in identifications.

Occasionally, the records reveal the natural desire to stay young, the department states. Aunt Jane for instance, whose age was listed at 29 in 1850 became only 35 a decade later. But frankness asserted itself when in 1870 Aunt Jane returned to her proper rating. Another ambitious citizen seemed to think his age was a matter of personal taste rather than official public record. His years fluctuated up and down for eight years until, by a process of mathematical calculations, the census experts arrived at an estimated figure, the accuracy of which was borne out by later schedules.

New Use for Land

Encouragement of game birds and animals to help solve the land use problems arising from curtailed agricultural production is suggested by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey.

Boston Snapshots

Movies in Church—Yesterday we attended a "Pleasant Sunday Evening" in the Union Church at Columbus Avenue and West Newton Street. It was of special interest because a silent movie with organ accompaniment—in the pre-talkie manner—took the place of a sermon. We had really forgotten what a pleasant and soothing form of entertainment this was.

The picture chosen was "My Boy"—a Jackie Coogan film made probably 10 years ago when Jackie was so small that his huge cap completely overshadowed him. It was a wholesome little story with emphasis on the value of loyalty and friendship and the rewarding of good deeds. The many children in the audience were obviously not only pleased but impressed by it; and it held their interest better than any talk could have done.

The readings, prayer, announcement of hymns and introduction of the picture were in the capable hands of a group of four boys, apparently of high school age.

* * *

Orpheus in Dog's Clothing—Orpheus charmed birds and beasts with his lute—but this morning a visiting dog charmed everyone in the Monitor's news room with his voice. The visitor was the lead dog of the Nome-to-Point Barrow mail team, "Klondike of Nome," who has been seen by thousands of admirers at the World's Fair this year. A few notes sung in his deep voice were enough to draw a circle of editors, reporters and secretaries (not to mention music critics) around him.

Apparently quite oblivious of the many eyes fixed upon him he strolled nonchalantly around the news room, making a cursory examination of the scents attached to desks, bookcases and chairs. For a moment a faint light seemed to flicker in his eyes as the city editor was informed that a representative of the Cat Show wished to speak to him.

* * *

Moving Lips—The other day we heard Dr. Miriam Skirball lecture in The Barn on Joy Street, on "Days Without End." Disregarding Walter Pritchard Eaton's statement, made at the Old South Forum recently, that plays were made to be seen and heard and not to be studied, she skillfully dissected this and several other of Eugene O'Neill's dramas.

She felt that the representation of the struggle within one of the characters by the introduction of a second player, sitting and speaking at intervals just behind him, was confusing. She found it difficult to associate this second voice with the actor himself. Her suggestion was that the latter's lips might possibly have moved in time with these speeches.

An interesting fact brought out by the speaker was that O'Neill once stated that he planned a trilogy of plays dealing with religion, of which "Dynamo" was the first. Viewed in this light, "Days Without End" should be considered only as one step or phase in the presentation of a complete idea.

* * *

Radiator Ornaments—We read that radiator ornaments are going out of style in the new automobile models—and we are reminded of one ornament on the prow of our car as it stood on cold nights in the garage—the family cat.

The other day, outside a Tremont Street theater, we were touched to see evidence of the fruitless search for warmth made by some chilly feline wanderer—on the hood of a Franklin. The paw marks led from the running board to the fender and on to where the radiator should have offered cozy warmth for cold paws—if the Franklin had not been an air-cooled car. The sad tale of disappointment was told by a trail which wandered all over the hood and finally left via the other fender.

Romance of Textiles Explained by Schwarz

There is at least one man in Massachusetts for whom the request, "See if you can match this fabric," holds no terror. Prof Edward R. Schwarz of Massachusetts Institute of Technology demonstrated yesterday that he could match exactly any material—or, at least, he can tell if the saleswoman sold him matching material.

In discussing "The Romance of Textile Technology" for the Society of Arts, Professor Schwarz demonstrated this by means of spectroscopic curves. He showed on the screen two spots of green that looked like a perfect match to at least one in his audience. Then he showed the curves that indicate the amount of different-colored lights reflected by the two colors. The curves differed widely. All you have to do, he said, to get an exact match is to get a fabric whose light-reflection curves as obtained from the spectroscope coincide with your sample.

Professor Schwarz demonstrated various machines for testing fabrics' strength. He showed clearly that a slightly moist material is much stronger than a perfectly dry specimen. When damp a textile fabric will stretch more and recover faster than when dry, he said.

Cold Spell 'Kidnaps' Connecticut Peaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15—Nearly a 100 per cent loss of the 1934 peach crop in Connecticut was caused by recent below-zero temperatures, fruit experts say after surveys of the damage. The cold weather destroyed the fruit buds, and, while it did not kill the trees, there will be few if any blossoms in the spring.

The crop, once highly important in the lower Connecticut valley, is now of secondary importance. Connecticut peaches are largely used locally, but southern fruit has displaced them in the larger markets.

Outside Sabotage Being Blamed For Norfolk Flareup

Department of Correction Says State Legislators Have Job Ahead

Sabotage outside the Norfolk Prison Colony is blamed for the recent flareups of those confined within its gray walls.

Fifty of the ringleaders are today in solitary confinement probably wondering where propagandists got the idea that Norfolk was a country club for criminals. As for the criminals, Mr. Lewis Parkhurst, former State Senator, says in a statement to the Monitor today, they got their idea of Norfolk from the propagandists.

While inside the walls goes on an ambitious $2,000,000 experiment in modern penology, outside the walls, according to Mr. Parkhurst, insidious publicizing of the colony as a recreational center for criminals has builded a concept of freedom among hard-boiled criminals which they have openly abused.

It was evidently the desire of the hard-boiled to find out how far the prison management would allow them to go in the direction of open rebellion. They found out quickly. But the trouble they caused is not a reflection upon the colony in the opinion of Mr. Parkhurst but on the difficulties of a correctional system that has not enough accommodations to put into practice a plan to segregate the hard-boiled from the criminal who offers some hope of rehabilitation.

To this plan, the Governor and the Department of Correction now call the attention of legislators.

Only recently, the former Senator pointed out, a number of these so-called desperate criminals were sent to Norfolk because the Charlestown Prison was unable to accommodate them. Believing what they read in the papers—that Norfolk was a recreation center for criminals—they proceeded, he said, to raise a fracas.

Out of this fracas has also arisen determination by the Governor and the Department of Correction to improve the business management of all state prisons. Although Mr. Parkhurst commended this move, he implied that closer examination of the Norfolk Colony would bear out his contention that the management had done particularly well in spite of the deluge of propaganda and misrepresentation.

Perhaps it will be found, he said, that in thorough construction, careful planning and prison management, the Norfolk Colony will compare favorably with any penal institution in the country.

Coat and Suit Code Faces Challenge Of Connecticut Firms

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—A hearing was called today in a challenge to the coat and suit code of the National Recovery Administration, with a second promised for the future.

The test today was on the suit brought by five Connecticut manufacturers, seeking an injunction to restrain the NRA from enforcing the coat and suit industry code against them.

Mr. David P. Siegel, counsel for the plaintiffs, announced a similar suit will be brought against the NRA in the District of Columbia courts by 100 New York manufacturers.

Mr. Siegel said the New York manufacturers will complain that the coat and suit code authority is dominated by the unions and certain associations of the industry, resulting in raising costs to the consumer 500 per cent.

The Connecticut suit is based on a complaint that the regulations of the code authority and its methods in establishing minimum wage scales are discriminatory and in violation of the plaintiffs' constitutional rights.

Report Card 'Worries' Eliminated in Newton

Primary and junior high school pupils in Newton lose a major worry this week when the Newton school department inaugurates its "no more report cards" system. Homeroom teachers will write individual letters to the parents of each pupil discussing that pupils progress.

No comparison with others will be made. No marks will be given. Instead the teacher will make observations and draw conclusions on the child's strong or weak points. Methods of coöperation between home and school may be suggested.

The teachers will cover not only the pupils' mental progress but also their social adjustments, work habits and other achievements. By doing away with classroom percentages the Newton authorities expect to destroy the old false importance attached to these figures.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Hannigan's Incendiarism

July Fourth is the accepted time for setting off fire crackers, with New Year's and Armistice Day appropriate dates for a bang or two. But nowhere do we find anything about Jan. 13. Yet on that date Maj. Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, calmly sat on a barrel of gunpowder and dropped a match through the bunghole. Specifically, he suggested it might be desirable for rock-ribbed, tariff-striped Republicans to go down the line for Democratic Senator David I. Walsh in the coming state election.

* * *

Was ever there such an echo? Party chiefs have knelt before the sacred icons of party regularity and emitted oracular utterances about "defeatism" and "the logic of despair." The rub seems to be that Major Hannigan spoke in bald terms of a practice that is quite common among Massachusetts Republicans—the practice of voting for Senator Walsh. Representative A. Piatt Andrews, prominent Republican, joined Major Hannigan's heterodoxy by averring approval of formal recognition of the fact that Massachusetts Republicans have supported Walsh for 12 years.

* * *

Nichols Says Something

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, alone permitted his feathers to get really ruffled and he emitted such epithets as "adolescent nonsense." But Mr. Nichols' blast at Major Hannigan ricocheted against Republican habits in general. He spoke of what Mr. Parkman, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Liggett did to the Republican Party, and in the light of their conduct, Major Hannigan's proposal seems a logical one to him. One commentator said if party regularity were religiously followed, Mr. Nichols would have received fewer votes than he did in the mayoralty election.

* * *

Enter Mr. Washburn

Just when it appears that the Republicans are contemplating conceding the senatorial election to the Democrats by supporting Senator Walsh, fearless, hardy Robert M. Washburn, (R.) of Boston and president of the Roosevelt Club, enters the arena. So the Republicans will have an unabashed candidate to run against popular Senator Walsh, who all but commits political mayhem on those who have opposed him during the last 12 years.

* * *

"Apparently there are no political Goliaths with the courage to meet David," chirps Washburn cheerfuly. Major Hannigan, despite his military title, is turning pacifist, he finds. And while Mr. Hannigan is up in a high tree waving a white flag at Mt. Walsh, Mr. Washburn takes his coat off in the good, old-fashioned way, as it was when Democrats were Democrats, Republicans were Republicans and the wild ducks took the hindmost.

* * * R. M. B.

Set Off a Volcano

Some political in-the-knows feel it was not the most astute political strategy for Governor Ely to plunge into a controversy about his pardon record. Republicans are hungry for issues, and criticism of the Governor's pardon policies is already planned as one of the most important items in the G. O. P. attack.

It moreover stirred up Frank A. Brooks, former chairman of the State Board of Parole, whose dismissal was sought for several years by Governor Ely. Mr. Brooks, who like any really effective volcano is peaceable a goodly portion of the time, erupts with vigor on occasions and throws lava and ashes high-wide-and-handsome. And just as Pompeii was a favorite target for old Vesuvius, so Governor Ely is a favorite target for Mr. Brooks, who has now publicly aired the Governor's whole pardon record and found it wanting.

R. M. B.

Park Options Obtained

Options have been obtained on 3970 acres surrounding Kings Mountain battlefield in South Carolina for inclusion in the national park the Government proposes to establish there.

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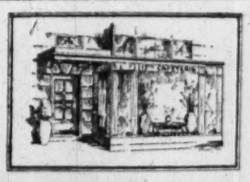

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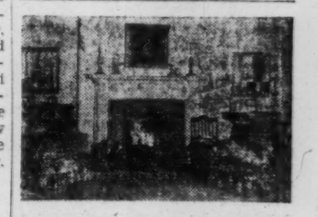

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The Home Forum

A Spool of Eight

MY SIAMESE cat, Nubi, dropped into one of his inexpressibly graceful postures, and I instantly longed to have a picture of him. Had I been Fujita, the Japanese painter, or some artist of equal skill and talent, I should have reached for pen and brush. But drawing is not my forte, and certainly I should never attempt to do justice to Nubi.

Then I remembered the camera. I had not thought of it for months. We are not picture-takers. We have a kodak, for use in emergencies—when it can be found. I seemed to remember it vaguely as having last been seen in the bottom of a trunk. Down I went to the trunk room; and, after a quarter of an hour's rummaging, found the disreputable-looking little pocket camera tucked away in a ski sock.

Its appearance was not reassuring. It is a kodak with a history. In the war, it was as near the front as cameras were permitted to go. The black enamel is worn off its metal case along the edges, and there is a dent in one side, souvenir of a drop off a big boulder during a holiday in the Rocky Mountains. The collapsible, bellows-like part is newer than the rest, having been installed to replace the original one when it developed large cracks after a year in the Arabian desert. The lens is good, and apparently unbreakable, for it has withstood jolts which would ordinarily be fatal to anything made of glass.

As I started upstairs with this treasure of doubtful mien, I remembered the last time I had needed it, on a ship coming into New York harbor. But it was in a trunk, and the trunk, according to a steward, was inaccessible, so the sky line of Manhattan went unrecorded on my film.

"Is there any film in it?" I wondered. Peering into the little red window at the back, I saw the figure 8. That meant there was just one exposure left. I used it at once for a portrait of Nubi and sent the film out to be developed.

* * *

Two days later, the negatives and prints arrived. Before opening the envelope, I spent a moment in conjecturing what I might find. The film was undoubtedly old, had been in the camera a long time. It might have ceased to be of any use. It had experienced temperatures ranging from Australian summer to Alpine winter. I did not remember, in fact, just when the film had been put in, or what pictures might be on it. I could recall several occasions on which I had wanted the camera and did not have it, and these incidents stood out more clearly in my memory than did the times when I had actually taken snapshots.

"Whom and what shall I find on this film with you?" I asked Nubi, but received only an incurious glance in reply.

As soon as the films were out of the envelope, I could see that there was something on every negative. There were no blanks. From the first to the last they were good; and from the last to the first, I found them to be a chronicle of my migrations.

I

Nubi's portrait revealed him in all the splendor of his beige litheness, his perfect repose, his confident consciousness of being at home. He seemed the embodiment of domestic bliss and contentment, the complete home-lover, the lord of the fireside. Nubi has never been anywhere but in my apartment. I cannot imagine him in any other environment. He has never shown the slightest desire to be anywhere else. And now, at last, I know he is right. There is no place like home. But it took me years to learn this. The evidence of my wanderlust unrolled before me on this very spool of film.

II

Here is the bush, the aromatic, gray-green, boundless bush of Australia. A snapshot brings so much more than just the form of twisted eucalypts and rugged ravines—it brings a whiff of boronia, the cheerful clatter of a billy-can over the camp fire, and the raucous laughter of a kookaburra after a brief shower. The voice of him who tends the fire is heard across ten thousand miles of land and sea, on a wave of recollection.

III

Tahiti. A view of the harbor, with almost everybody in the port of Papeete on the dock to see our ship come in. Steamer day is a gala day here, for Frenchman, Chinaman and Polynesian. We had risen early in the morning and gone on deck to find the island before us, a series of sharp, craggy peaks covered with dense verdure, rising abruptly from the surface of the smooth Pacific. As we neared shore, the perfume of the island stole into our nostrils, the scent of flowers and fruit which hangs over these island-bouquets of the South Seas. The pungent odor of copra combined with these more delicate scents to produce an aroma which a Coty or a Houbigant might have sought to bottle. One somehow expected a French island to smell like that. One half expected to see the women on the dock arrayed in Parisian finery, in models by Patou or Lanvin. But, alas for such illusions! Most of the dresses bore a closer resemblance to nightgowns than to Paris models. Dress is a simple matter in the South Seas.

IV

Majorca. The monastery where Chopin wrote some of his most beautiful preludes and ballads. There in the photograph are Señor and Señora B——, who arranged for me to play some of Chopin's compositions on his piano before some Majorcan music-lovers. As I played the Prelude in A flat major, the clock in the centuries-old belfry struck noon, even as it had struck midnight when the great composer wrote that glorious melody many years before. A rare moment!

V

Here we are aboard a *bateau mouche* (fly boat) on the Seine, on a hot summer day's excursion from the Place de la Concorde, in the heart of Paris, to the cool green woods at St. Cloud. Politely the little boat's smokestack bends backward on its hinges, seeming to bow low before every beautiful bridge before passing under it. And who would not wish to salute the Pont Neuf or the Pont Alexandre III?

VI

The scene is the balcony of our house in Geneva, with Mount Saleve towering high on one hand and the Jura Mountains on the other. There on the balcony I stand, tossing out crumbs of bread to be caught by circling sea gulls on the wing. These migrant birds arrived every autumn (about October 20), and on a certain day in spring they as suddenly disappeared. (I think it was April 24.) The gulls were my neighbors for some time before I realized it. I had noticed on the roof of a house opposite four posts, each of which appeared to be ornamented with a figure of a bird carved from wood and perching on its summit. One day, as I watched, these very figures took wing and I perceived that they were real gulls. Eventually, they came to be fed every day at the luncheon hour—about forty of them in all—and flew in wide circles as I tossed them bits of bread which they deftly caught. Sometimes they fluttered close enough to take bread from my hand. The photograph shows me wearing one glove for protection against sharp, eager beaks.

VII

An old woman in the flower market at Nice. She could produce orange blossoms when no one else had them for sale. There she sits against a background of color which has few equals. Thousand upon thousands of blooms: lilies, carnations, iris, roses, violets, and dozens of others, in bales, in baskets, in hampers, in bunches. Flowers enough, it seems, for all the world, filling a broad square tucked away behind an inconspicuous archway opening on the Promenade des Anglais.

VIII

Skiing on the Riffelalp, above Zermatt. The Matterhorn, trailing tattered banners of snow and cloud, looms in the background, above a merry crowd of skiers threading the steep descent among the trees. There is the very drift into which I plunged headlong when I failed to make a turn properly, and was pulled out none the worse for the adventure.

* * *

The snow lies deep on the New England landscape as I view these memoranda of happy wanderings. As birch logs crackle on my hearth, I know that there is good snow at Zermatt, that there will be flowers in the market at Nice tomorrow morning, that the gulls are wintering in Geneva, that the *bateaux mouches* are moored in the Seine below Paris, that the chimes are striking midnight in Majorca—though it is only seven o'clock here—that the early afternoon sun is shining on the beaches of Tahiti, and that a summer's morning is at its height in Sydney. As for Nubi, he is posing gracefully on my hearth beside me. A spool of film has carried me halfway round the globe and back again. S. M.-M.

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Hours With a London Schoolboy

The reproach is often levelled at the London schoolboy that he does not know a thrush from a blackbird, and that he is ignorant of birds' eggs, butterflies, bulbs, bugs and beetles. The Londoner may be ignorant of all these important matters, but in his walks abroad to and from school from Monday to Friday and on Saturdays, when in the absence of anything more exciting, he tramps the streets in search of amusement, he learns and loves something of the greatness of London, its quaint squares and alleys, its churches and halls, its parks and gardens, its art treasures, its taverns and its crowds. If he is humbled in the country by his friend, who has been to a country school, the tables are turned when his friend stays with him in London and the London boy shows the country boy the sights of the great Metropolis.

Dancing was, quite properly, despised by the London schoolboy of the 'nineties. And yet, being a Londoner and having perhaps attractive sisters, he found himself willy-nilly at juvenile parties, where an inability to dance moderately well resulted in a dull time at the dance itself and scathing remarks on the way home. Common sense therefore urged many Paulines to attend the dancing classes held at Colet Court by Mr. Lawson and his daughter. Mr. Lawson, with his dapper little figure, his chubby face and his old-world manners might well have stepped out of the pages of Dickens. "One, two, three, turn. One, two, three, turn." His pupils went round in single file, like ponies in a riding school, until they really knew the steps and could venture rashly or shyly to ask one of the Miss Bewshers or some fellow's sister to partner them. Fools rushed in and angels feared to be trodden on. To go from one's own home to the dancing class required no great courage. But it wanted pluck to do so from a "House" and to run the gauntlet of chaff both before and after. Yet many who stayed to scoff went forth to dance.

The creation of the Cadet Corps, as it was then called, has already been described in another book. We, who were the first to join it—it was voluntary—will always remember the first drills in the basements of the School or on the gravel at the back. Sergeants from the Second South Middlesex Rifle Volunteers came to drill us and I can still see the face of one of the sergeants and hear his staccato tones. The original uniform, a grey Norfolk jacket and a forage cap, was definitely ugly; in fact the rude boys of West Kensington and Hammersmith jeered at us individually and collectively as the "Shoe-Blacks." Still, "dulce et decorum est . . . ". We blushed and marched on. One of our first field-days was to take part in an immense Volunteer Review in Hyde Park, when we marched past Queen Victoria and were inspected by the Duke of Cambridge. On another occasion we took part in the Volunteer Review on Wimbledon Common, before the Kaiser. The Kaiser must have been intrigued. Of course we joined the Public School Battalion at Aldershot and for a week had a wet, happy life under canvas. A tentmate of mine was one of the sons of General Maurice, then Commandant of the R. M. C., Sandhurst, and afterwards Commandant of the Staff Corps, Camberley. On the Sunday of the week after church parade, Maurice took me to lunch with his people. I can still taste the apple and blackberry tart which Mrs. Maurice provided and I have loved it ever since. After tea Maurice's elder brother, a Captain in the Durham Light Infantry, drove us in a smart dog-cart back to camp. The young officer is now Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, President of the Old Pauline Club. . . .

Hides the Union where in the first decade of the School at Hammersmith it hid, in a mean and grubby room of the basement? In such a room no wonder that the debating was poor: one can argue anywhere; one can rag anywhere. But a debate must have a dignity: if it is to be dignified, it must have a dignified setting. Such a setting would have been the Eighth Form Library; it is amazing to think that this did not occur to successive Captains of the School, to Mr. Walker or to one of the Staff. In our time, with very rare exceptions, the so-called debates were beneath contempt. The Union officers organised and fostered the debates from a sense of duty and tradition; but most of the officers would have acknowledged, with the majority of the members of the Union, that the debates were a nuisance and spoiled for the moment the main purpose of the Union, a room where the members of the Eighth could talk or read the papers over a bun and a lemonade. No school authority desires to encourage a school institution designed to promote a precocious facility of speech for speech's sake. But a small portion of time spent on real debate in a dignified atmosphere cannot fail to have an invaluable effect in developing quick thought and self-expression. Sooner or later most people have from time to time to get up and express themselves. Happy the man who in his late 'teens has got over that terrible sinking feeling before he rises, if he must, to "say a few words."—From "Pauline and Old Pauline": 1884-1931. By HUBERT ARTHUR SAMS. (Privately printed at the University Press, Cambridge.)

Courtesy of American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Andrew Jackson: Former Figurehead of "Old Ironsides," the United States Frigate, "Constitution"

A NOTED European sculptor has pronounced this figure of Andrew Jackson the finest piece of wood sculpture extant. This is high praise, when we remember the superlative work of the Gothic wood carvers, so much of which has been reverently preserved to this day. Estimates may vary as to the art value of this figure of one of America's early Presidents. It sold a few years ago for $15,000 and more than one art collector has regretted that he did not buy it at even a higher figure.

Some day somebody will take the time to search among old records and discover the name of the man who made it as a figurehead for the reconditioned U. S. Frigate "Constitution." This old three-masted clipper ship, with her great spread of canvas, was built for speed in 1797. Originally she carried a figure of Hercules, emblem of strength, proudly at her prow. But Hercules perished during the siege of Tripoli, though the "Constitution" remained undefeated in her forty-two engagements and captured twenty enemy vessels. She was reconditioned during the presidency of Andrew Jackson; and some henchman, doubtless seeking to do him honor, evidently ordered the wood carver to make this figure of him for the ship. That no special notice was given to the sculptor was entirely in line with the public attitude toward such work. Many a magnificent and vigorous figure has graced the prow of famous ships, with no more attention to the name of its maker than to the names of other woodworkers employed in the making of its hull or its interior carpentry.

Considerable numbers of ships' figureheads have been gathered into museums and gardens, where they are preserved as reminiscent of that age of great sails when the clipper ship equaled and sometimes exceeded the steamship in speed; when rival owners had as keen an interest in the speed of their ships as modern yachtsmen take in international yacht races.

Day Comes With Song

Day comes with song,
—Soon as the morning breaks
Over the crest of low, gray eastern hills,
Its gentle footfall wakes
The tuneful choir that makes
Sweet melody of joyfulness that fills
The woods around, that sends clear, limpid rills
Of softly flowing song
With lulling lapse of murmuring stream green meadow's marge along.

Day goes with song,
When down the glowing west
The sun goes to his chamber for the night,
Leaving the world to rest,
The swallow in her nest
Pavilioned o'er with evening clouds all bright
With gold and amber of day's fading light;—
Then does the hour belong
To simply artless cadenced close of veery's vesper song.

—ISAAC BASSETT CHOATE, in "The Singing Heart." (Boston: Hinkley.)

Het is de Wet

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

IN DEZE tijden, nu wij allerwegen de op stoffelijke wetten en methoden gebaseerde verwachtingen en verlangens der menschen zien ineenstorten, ontwaakt ons bewustzijn als nimmer te voren tot het besef, dat bevrijding uit deze gebondenheid niet gevonden kan worden op het gebied van het stoffelijke, maar alleen verkregen wordt door te streven naar het verstaan van de wet des Geestes.

In zijne bekende *Commentaries* (Commentaren) over het Engelsche gewoonte-recht, erkent Sir William Blackstone, dat de goddelijke wet boven iedere menschelijke wet staat en deze beheerscht. Het is Mary Baker Eddy beschoren geweest de goddelijke wet in al hare volheid toe te lichten; in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* geeft zij eene uiteenzetting van de wet des Geestes, de wet van God. Blackstone behandelt uitsluitend den menschelijken standaard van recht en onrecht bij menschen en in zaken. Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) openbaart de geestelijke wet, met haar bestuur over Gods heelal en de toepassing daarvan voor de menschheid. Mrs. Eddy's werk vond niet zijn oorsprong in menschelijke geleerdheid, doch het was de vrucht van geestelijke inspiratie door het goddelijk Gemoed, dat de bron is van alle wijsheid. Met geïnspireerde helderheid van inzicht gaf zij aan deze openbaring van de geestelijke wet den naam van „Christian Science," de Wetenschap van het Christendom; dit is de eenige ware Wetenschap, en zij vermag derhalve de vraagstukken op te lossen, waarvoor de menschheid zich gesteld ziet.

Vrij algemeen erkennen de menschen het bestaan van eene oppermachtige geestelijke wet, doch zij hebben de meest uiteenloopende meeningen over de beste wijze om zich de macht en de wijsheid ten nutte te maken, waarvan zij toegeven, dat deze aan God behooren. Op dit punt brengt Christian Science licht in de duisternis, en zij doet dit door als grondstelling aan te nemen, dat God Geest, oneindig Gemoed en Beginsel is; door de Bijbelsche definitie van den mensch als geschapen naar het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods te aanvaarden, en daaruit de logische gevolgtrekking te maken, dat de mensch een geestelijk-gedachtelijk wezen is, dat God weerspiegelt.

Worden deze stellingen aanvaard, dan doet zich mogelijk bij den zoekenden mensch de volgende vraag voor: Hoe geschiedt dat weerspiegelen van God hier en nu? Het is vanzelfsprekend, dat dit alleen langs geestelijk-gedachtelijken weg mogelijk is, door de werkzaamheid van geestelijke waarheden, waardoor alleen die hoedanigheden weerspiegeld worden, welke eigen zijn aan goddelijk Gemoed, de bron van alle weerspiegeling. Het gevolg van deze gedachtelijke werkzaamheid wordt in den Bijbel figuurlijk aangeduid als: „de vrucht des Geestes." Volgens den aard van hare bron moeten deze vruchten zegenrijke eigenschappen zijn, welke medewerken tot een harmonischen toestand, tot eenen „hemel op aarde," en het verlangen dit einddoel te bereiken is den mensch aangeboren.

Christian Science bakent den weg tot dezen veel begeerden staat van bewustzijn feilloos af, en zij schrijft niet alleen vóór welke geestelijke uitrusting daarvoor noodig is, maar voorziet daar tevens in. Ook zegt zij ons welke gedachtelijke dingen onderweg over boord dienen geworpen te worden. Het vereischt een voortdurend beoefenen van gedachtelijke oplettendheid om dezen staat van bewustzijn te bereiken of ook maar te naderen; het aannemen en aankweeken van gedachten, welke God, of Geest, weerspiegelen, is daartoe noodig, benevens het verwerpen en buitensluiten van alle gedachten, welke niet aan dien toets voldoen. Dit is de wet van juist denken. Wij kunnen op dit oogenblik aanvangen deze wet te gehoorzamen en ook kunnen wij dit tot later uitstellen, maar de vruchten er van kunnen wij alleen vergaren naarmate het zaad van geestelijke gedachten gezaaid en verzorgd wordt, totdat het tot vollen wasdom is gekomen. In *Science and Health* wordt ons deze regel in de volgende woorden gegeven: „Houd uwe gedachte standvastig gericht op het blijvende, het goede en het ware, en gij zult deze in uwe ervaring brengen, in de mate, dat zij uwe gedachten vervullen" (blz. 261).

Hier wordt een uitgangspunt aangegeven voor een ieder die in Christian Science de waarheid tracht te vinden. Die mensch zal mogelijk vragen: Hoe kan iemand op de hoogte komen van de wet des Geestes, in Christian Science geopenbaard? Hierop zou als volgt geantwoord kunnen worden: Hij moet het leerboek gaan bestudeeren, dat eene uiteenzetting geeft van de goddelijke wet. Als dit geschiedt zal hij al spoedig bemerken, dat hij zich voortdurend bezig houdt met gedachte-eigenschappen, hetzij door hemzelf, hetzij door anderen tot uiting gebracht. Zoo hij verstandig is, zal hij leeren onderscheid te maken tusschen „de vruchten des Geestes" en de gedachten, welke geen deel hebben aan geestelijke eigenschappen. Zoo hij niet vergeet er in het dagelijksch leven naar te streven de wet Gods toe te passen, waarin alleen gedachtelijke eigenschappen als reinheid, oprechtheid, liefde en dergelijke zich kunnen voordoen als getuigen, of gewicht hebben in de schaal der goddelijke gerechtigheid, zal hij zijne zaak winnen.

Ook heden is de menschheid, evenals oudtijds, geneigd in haar zoeken naar welzijn en harmonie, hare toevlucht te nemen tot stoffelijke middelen alleen. Daar is echter de genezing niet te vinden. „Met universeel goedvinden heeft de sterfelijke geloofwijze zichzelf tot eene wet gesteld om de stervelingen aan zonde, ziekte en den dood te ketenen" (*Science and Health*, blz. 229). In zijnen brief aan de Romeinen schrijft Paulus: „De wet des Geestes des levens in Christus Jezus heeft mij vrijgemaakt van de wet der zonde en des doods." Deze genezende en vernieuwende „wet des Geestes des levens" is nu en voor eeuwig van kracht.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

It Is the Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE times, evidencing the breakdown of human hopes and aspirations based on so-called material laws and methods, consciousness is waking as never before to the realization of the fact that mankind's release from bondage lies not in the realm of the material, but in the pursuit of the understanding of the law of Spirit.

Sir William Blackstone, in his renowned "Commentaries" on the common law of England, recognized the divine law as ruling over and above all human law. The full elucidation of divine law devolved upon Mary Baker Eddy, who in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" presents a commentary on the law of Spirit, the law of God. Blackstone deals exclusively with the human standards of the rights and wrongs of persons and things. Christian Science reveals spiritual law and its government of God's universe, and its application to humanity. Mrs. Eddy's work was not dependent upon human erudition, but was the fruit of spiritual inspiration from the divine Mind, the source of all wisdom. With inspirational clarity of perception she designated this revelation of spiritual law "Christian Science," the Science of Christianity; the only true Science, and therefore competent to solve the problems common to humanity.

Mankind generally, admit the existence of a supreme spiritual law, but differ as to the effective means of utilizing the power and wisdom which are conceded to belong to Deity. Here Christian Science brings order out of confusion. It accomplishes this by adopting the fundamental premise that God is Spirit, infinite Mind, Principle; by accepting the Biblical definition of man as created in the image and likeness of God, drawing therefrom the logical conclusion that man is a spiritually mental being, reflecting God.

With these premises established, an inquirer may ask, How is this reflecting accomplished here and now? Obviously, only through spiritually mental processes, the activity of spiritual truths, whereby only such qualities are reflected as are inherent in divine Mind, the source of the reflection. The product of this mental activity is figuratively referred to in the Bible as "the fruit of the Spirit." From the nature of their source these fruits must be beneficent qualities, contributing to a harmonious condition of "heaven on earth," which goal it is mankind's instinctive hope to attain.

Christian Science unerringly maps the route to this much coveted state of consciousness, and prescribes and supplies the spiritual equipment requisite for its attainment. It also proscribes the mental luggage which must be jettisoned by the way. To attain or approach this state of consciousness involves the constant exercise of mental scrutiny: acceptance and cultivation of thoughts which reflect God, Spirit, and rejection and exclusion of thoughts which do not meet this test. This is the law of right thinking. Its observance may be begun at once or deferred to a later day, but its fruits are garnered only as the seeds of spiritual thoughts are sown and cultivated to fruition. This rule is thus stated (Science and Health, p. 261): "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

Thus a starting point is suggested for one seeking the truth in Christian Science. Such a one may ask, How may one become versed in the law of Spirit as revealed in Christian Science? It may be answered, He must become a student of the textbook which sets forth spiritual law. Such a student will learn early that he is dealing always in qualities of thought as expressed by himself or others. He will learn, if wise, to distinguish "the fruit of the Spirit" from thoughts that partake not of spiritual qualities. If he remembers that in his daily life he is seeking to practice the law of God, wherein only mental qualities such as purity, honesty, love and their like are admissible in evidence or have any weight in the scales of divine justice, he will win his case.

Humanity today, as ever, seeks health and harmony, but is prone to invoke only material means. The remedy is not there. "By universal consent, mortal belief has constituted itself a law to bind mortals to sickness, sin, and death" (*ibid.*, p. 229). In his epistle to the Romans, Paul writes "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." This healing, regenerating "law of the Spirit of life" is now and everlastingly operative.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

Horizons

Lingering on the outer edge
Of sunset glory,
Far beyond the sea gull's distant flight,
Colors soft and pale,
Upon horizons hover,
Faint and shell-like shades
Of living light.

ENID GOSS LOWE.

Washington Irving's Home Coming

Tradition in the United States still fondly retains the history of the feasts and rejoicings which awaited Irving on his return to his native country from Europe. He had a national welcome; he stammered in his speeches, hid himself in confusion, and the people loved him all the better. He had worthily represented America in Europe. In that young community a man who brings home with him abundant European testimonials is still treated with respect (I have found American writers, of wide-world reputation, strangely solicitous about the opinions of quite obscure British critics, and elated or depressed by their judgments); and Irving went home medalled by the King, diplomatized by the University, crowned and honoured and admired. He had not in any way intrigued for his honours, he had fairly won them; and, in Irving's instance, as in others, the old country was glad and eager to pay them.

In America the love and regard for Irving was a national sentiment. Party wars are perpetually raging there, and are carried on by the press with a rancour and fierceness against individuals which exceed British, almost Irish, virulence. It seemed to me, during a year's travel in the country, as if no one ever aimed a blow at Irving. All men held their hands from that harmless, friendly peacemaker. I had the good fortune to see him at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and remarked how in every place he was honoured and welcome. Every large city has its "Irving House." The country takes pride in the fame of its men of letters. The gate of his own charming little domain on the beautiful Hudson River was for ever swinging before visitors who came to him. . . .

Irving could only live very modestly, because the wifeless, childless man had a number of children to whom he was as a father. He had as many as nine nieces, I am told—I saw two of these ladies at his house—with all of whom the dear old man had shared the produce of his labour and genius.—From "Roundabout Papers." by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Traders Reach For Stocks And Market Buoyant

Effect of President's Message to Congress Exhilarating

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Speculative markets celebrated the President's monetary message to Congress today with one of the broadest advances of the last several months.

Leading gainers included steels, motors, rails and utilities. Alcohols, alone, were laggard.

The late tone was strong. Allied Chemical, du Pont, Delaware & Hudson and American Telephone rose 4 to 5 points. U. S. Steel, General Motors, Santa Fe and American Can Advanced 2 or more.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol lost about 6 points, and American Commercial Alcohol more than 2. The weakness of the alcohols was attributed partly to the filing last week of a Government tax suit against the U. S. Industrial Company.

President's Recommendations

The financial district was not altogether taken by surprise so far as the President's major recommendations were concerned. The $2,000,000,000 exchange equalization fund, however, had not been generally forecast although some bankers had previously expressed the belief that something of the sort would have to be done sooner or later if disturbing gyrations of international dollar rates are to be avoided.

Recent buying of American stocks and bonds by foreign operators was said to have been predicated largely on the belief that a message to Congress on the monetary situation was imminent. Advices from abroad also predicted official devaluation at around the present 60-cent level with the President being given further discretionary power to reduce the value as low as 50 cents.

Banking circles, although not entirely in agreement with the commodity dollar idea, were inclined to believe that a fluctuating range of 10 cents in the dollar's gold content might not be injurious to business and, at the same time, might be an aid in controlling prices.

The opinion was expressed in some quarters that, with Congress fixing the gold value of the dollar at 60 per cent of its former parity, both England and France probably would be disposed to listen to some sort of a stabilization agreement. Some foreign exchange dealers felt that a temporary pact, at least, might be arranged, although it was realized that anything of a definite nature would be difficult in view of the political and economic problems now confronting Europe.

He also set Wednesday night as the dead line for delivery to the Treasury of all gold held by individuals in the United States but not including Federal Reserve banks.

In setting a gold price at $34.45 for newly mined domestic metal, the Treasury did not indicate whether this would be paid by the Treasury itself or the RFC, but since the corporation was not mentioned in the order, it was assumed to be the Treasury price.

A formal announcement of the new move was promised for later in the day.

The deduction of one-quarter of 1 per cent would make the metal worth to the miner approximately $34.36, or 30 cents above the price of $34.06 which the RFC has maintained for 21 business days.

Earlier it had become known that RFC gold purchases abroad approximate $97,000,000, of which some $40,000,000 has been bought since Jan. 1.

The effect of the new Treasury gold price is further to cheapen the dollar's value.

Bond Prices Firm

Government issues and in fact the entire bond market showed general firmness in the early trading today while awaiting President Roosevelt's message on monetary policy.

U. S. Governments edged a little further along the path of recovery, adding from 1-32 to 8-32s of a point on a moderate turnover. Treasury 3s, 3¼s, 3¾s and 4s had the larger gains. Liberty Loans were up from 1-32 to 4-32s of a point.

Trading interest in high grade corporate issues was not stimulated appreciably by the impending monetary message. Prices were firm in most cases. Secondary loans were active in some parts of the list, and generally at higher level.

Improvement running to a point or so occurred in such issues as Milwaukee Railway 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, International Telephone convertibles and debentures, and North American 5s.

There was a fair demand for some industrial classifications which were linked by traders with the more optimistic business forecasts currently being near. Most of the steel companies issues were firm. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s rose about a point.

British and French Government loans were among the better acting feature in the foreign group. Belgium 7s also improved on a few small transfers. Other categories showed narrow changes.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

1:00 Net

	Open	High	Low	p.m.	Chg
January	11.02	11.43	11.02	11.34	+.46
March	11.15	11.49	11.14	11.40	+.51
May	11.32	11.66	11.27	11.54	+.69
July	11.47	11.82	11.43	11.20	+.40
October	11.68	11.98	11.62	11.91	+.50

Spots 11.65, up 40 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.71	5.71	5.67	5.71	+.06
March	5.69	5.70	5.65	5.70	+.07
May	5.68	5.69	5.64	5.69	+.06
July	5.68	5.69	5.64	5.69	+.07
October	5.70	5.71	5.65	5.70	+.07

Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	11.05	11.27	11.05	11.35b	+.40
March	11.10	11.45	11.11	11.39	+.47
May	11.30	11.62	11.26	11.55	+.33
July	11.44	11.78	11.41	11.20	+.41
September	11.61	11.85	11.60	11.89	+.31

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 15	Last Jan. 13
97	80	7	Abraham & S pf	410	89½	89½	89½	
13¾	3		Adams Express	3400	8½	7¾	8¼	7¾
21¾	8	1	Adams Millis	400	18	17	18	16¾
12½	5½		Addressograph	200	8¾	8	8	
9⅞	1¾		Advance Rumely	500	6	5½	6	
11⅜	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
112	47½	3f	Air Reduction	1800	101¾	99	101¾	98⅝
4	¼		Airway Elec App	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
23	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3600	23⅞	22⅛	23⅜	21½
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	1800	4¼	3⅝	4	3½
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	800	9	7⅞	9	
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	400	7	6⅝	6⅝	
21	1¼		Allegh pf ww XL	400	8	7⅛	8	
132	70¾	6f	Allied Chem	2100	151⅞	145¼	151⅞	145
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	122¼	122¼	122¼	123
26⅜	8		Allis Chalmers	5200	20	18	20	17⅞
24	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	1200	15¾	15¼	15¾	
9¼	⅝		Amal Leather	800	4¾	4	4⅝	
47⅝	18½	2	Amerada	400	45	44	45	
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	1100	30	27	29½	26½
28½	8		Am Bank Note	300	17¼	16	17¼	15½
49¼	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	40¼	40½	40½	
16¾	1		Am Beet Sugar	600	9¼	8¼	9¼	8
64	28¾		Am Beet Sug pf	100	54½	51½	54½	
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	31¾	29¾	31¾	29
100½	49½	4	Am Can	3400	99⅝	96¼	99⅝	95⅝
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	131	131	131	
39⅝	6¼		Am Car& Fdry	1100	26½	25	25⅞	24
59⅜	15		Am Car & F pf	300	42	40½	42	
51¼	34	3f	Am Chicle	300	49	47⅝	49	46¾
87⅞	13		Am Com Alcohol	32300	59½	55⅝	57	58½
13	3⅞		Am European	100	8½	8¼	8½	
19⅝	3⅞		Am & For Pow	10200	9⅝	8¾	9½	8⅝
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	1600	20	18½	20	19
35⅝	6¼		Am & For Pow 8	400	14½	13¼	14½	
27¼	4⅝		Am & For Pw 2pf	500	13	12⅛	13	11⅞
21⅞	4⅞	1	Am Hawaiian	2800	19¾	19	19¾	
16	2½		Am Hide & L	200	8¼	7¾	8	7¾
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	400	34	33½	34	32¾
17½	3¾		Am Ice	800	8	7¾	8	7¾
57½	25	6	Am Ice pf	200	37½	37½	37½	37½
15⅛	4¼		Am International	4800	8½	7⅞	8⅜	7½
39⅛	5⅞		Am Locomotive	400	30	28⅝	30	
63	17¼		Am Loco pf	400	53	52	53	50½
23⅝	3½		Am Metal	3800	20	19	19½	18¼
30½	17	1½	Am News	100	23	23	23	7
19⅜	4		Am Power & Li	7600	8¼	7¾	8	7
41¾	9¾	1½	Am P & L 6% pf	3800	19⅞	18¼	19⅜	17¾
35	9	1¾	Am P & L 5% pf	5200	16⅝	15½	16⅛	15
19	4⅝		Am Radiator	17200	15½	14⅞	15⅜	14½
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	5100	20⅝	19⅜	20½	19
6	¼		Am Seating	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23	3½		Am Ship & Com	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	10800	47¾	45⅞	47¼	43½
89½	31		Am Smelt & R pf	200	101¾	101	101¾	
27	4⅜		Am Steel Fdries	1500	22⅝	20⅞	22½	21¼
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	40	75	74⅝	75	
25	4⅞	.50a	Am Stores	500	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	52¼	51¾	52	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	6200	119⅝	114⅝	119	114
25	2⅜		Am Type Fndrs	140	5½	5	5½	
37⅞	7		Am Type F pf	90	10	9½	10	9
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	17600	21⅝	19⅜	21¼	19⅜
17	2¾		Am Woolen	6800	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	12⅜
67½	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	5200	71½	68¼	71⅝	67½
4⅝	⅜		Am Writ Pap ct	10400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14⅜	⅝		Am Writ Pap pf	200	9½	9½		
10⅞	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	800	6⅜	5⅝	6⅜	
66	20		Am Zinc L&S pf	600	38½	38	38½	
12⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	9400	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	14
39⅛	8⅜	.80	Anchor Cap	500	20½	19⅝	20⅛	18⅜
9⅝	1		A P W Paper	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	800	27	27	27	
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	1800	82	80	81½	
7⅝	1⅛		Armour Ill A	5600	5½	5	5⅛	5
13	3¼		Armour Ill B	7400	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
93	7		Armour Ill pf	2400	60	57½	59¼	57¾
7	1⅛		Arnold Constable	1800	4⅞	4	4¼	4
9½	2		Artloom Corp	20	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅛
5¼	¾		Asso Apparel Ind	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	2100	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	
21½	13		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	56½	56½	56½	
80¼	34⅝		Atchison A&SF	17800	64	60¼	64	58¼
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	1200	76¼	72¾	76¼	73¾
59	16½		Atl Coast Line	2200	44⅜	42¾	44⅜	41⅜
32½	12¾	1	Atl Refining	5800	29¾	29	29½	28⅝
39⅛	9		Atlas Powder	1400	41¼	38	41¼	37½
83¾	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	86	86	86	
14½	1½		Atlas Tack	1100	14¼	13¾	14	9
84⅝	31	2	Auburn Auto	7200	52⅝	50½	52	49½
9⅝	⅞		Austin Nichols	16800	9¾	8¾	9⅝	7¾
39½	13	1	Austin Nichols A	60	41	41	41	
16⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	10500	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7¾
			—B—					
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	3800	12¾	11⅜	12¾	11½
60	9½		Baldwin Loco pf	400	40	35½	40	35
37⅝	8¼		Balt & Ohio	10200	27	24⅝	26¾	23⅝
29¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	2100	28	26¾	28	26
41⅜	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	900	43	40¾	43	41
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	98¼	90⅜	98¼	97½
7¼	⅝		Barker Bros	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
24¼	5½		Barker Bros pf	100	19½	19	19	
11	3		Barnsdall A	1800	8⅞	8	8⅛	8
27	7		Beatrice Cream	1200	12¾	11	12¼	11¼
12½	3½		Belding Hem	600	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½
101¼	62	5.85	Belg Nat Rys pf	200	99	97	97	
15	8¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	500	14½	13¾	14¼	14
21¼	6¼		Bendix Aviation	8200	18⅜	17½	18⅜	17
33⅝	7		Best & Co	2500	27½	27¼	27¼	27
49¼	10¼		Bethlehem Steel	12800	42¼	39½	42¼	38½
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	800	75¾	72½	73½	71¾
29½	6⅜		Bigelow Sanford	490	35	33½	34¾	33
19¾	3½		Blaw Knox	1800	13⅜	12½	13⅜	12
58⅝	9⅝	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3800	60¾	58¼	60¾	57
27½	1.60		Borden	2900	22	21¾	23	21
22¼	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	4200	24	22	24	21½
14⅜	2⅝	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4200	13¼	12½	13¼	12⅜
18¾	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	15	15	15	
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	15400	33¾	32⅝	33⅝	33¼
9⅜	3½		Brooklyn Queens	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1800	71	67	70½	66
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	1400	54½	53¾	54⅜	
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	300	8	7⅞	8	
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	1200	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	100	75	72	72	
29⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	1000	11½	11¼	11½	10¾
9⅛	¾		Budd Mfg	1400	6	5½	6	5½
5⅝	4		Budd Wheel	700	4	3⅞	4	3⅝
13¾	2½		Bullard	700	9¼	9	9¼	
13	1¾		Burns Bros pf	20	5	5	5	
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	3900	16½	16¼	16½	16⅛
4⅝	⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1		Butte & Superior	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
7½	1¾		Butterick	700	2¼	2¼	2¼	
43¼	8½		Byers	2500	26⅜	24¼	26⅜	23¼
80	30½	2	Byers pf	80	48	47¼	48	
			—C—					
34⅜	7¾		Calif Packing	1200	22¼	21½	22¼	20⅜
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	300	1	1	1	
16½	2		Campbell Wy&C	400	11¼	10	11⅛	
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	700	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	1200	26⅞	25½	26⅜	25½
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	5500	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15⅝
35½	14	1f	Cannon Mills	500	20½	20¼	20¼	18⅜
12½	4¼		Capital Admin	100	6	6	6	5½
103½	30½		Case Thresh	5900	75½	71½	75½	70½
86¼	51	4	Case Thresh pf	140	69⅞	69½	69½	68
29⅝	5½		Caterpillar Trac	3200	26	25¼	26	24
4⅞	⅝		Celotex vtc	200	2	2	2	1¾
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	15900	37½	35⅞	37½	35⅞
5⅞	½		Celotex Co	200	3	2½	3	
41	14	1½	Central Aguire	300	29	28½	29	
122	38		Central RR of NJ	200	72	70	72	
11⅝	2		Century Ribbon	100	8	6	6	
100	52	7	Century2Rib pf	20	85	85	86	
44¾	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	3500	36¾	34½	36⅛	34½
7⅜	1		Certain-Teed	300	4	3⅞	4	3¾
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	37¼	35¾	37¼	35½
69¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2200	41½	40¾	41½	40½
8	1		Chi & E Ill	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8½	2		Chi & E Ill pf	300	3	2½	3	
7⅜	1⅜		Chi & Gt West	700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
14⅜	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	1400	8	7⅛	8	7
11⅝	1		Chi Mil & St P	1700	5⅝	4¾	5⅛	4¾
18¼	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	4900	8¾	7¾	8¾	7½
16	1¼		Chi & N western	3800	8⅝	7¾	8⅜	7¾
3½	2		Chi & N west pf	800	16¾	16¼	16¼	
12⅞	2⅛		Chi Pneu Tool	500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
25¼	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	500	18½	18	18½	17½
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
15	2⅞		Chi R I&P 6%	400	5	4⅝	4⅞	
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	900	6¾	5⅝	6¼	5¼
22⅞	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	12	11¾	12	
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	21	20½	20½	
10½	2		Childs Company	1900	8	7⅞	8	7
21½	6		Chile Copppper	30	15	15	15	14
57⅝	7¾	2	Chrysler	105800	53⅝	51¾	53⅜	50⅞
25	7⅝	2	City Ice & Fuel	900	18½	18¼	18½	18
72	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel pf	10	69	69	69	
5¼	¾		City Stores A vtc	200	3½	3½	3½	
2⅝	¼		City Stores	800	1¾	1	1¼	1
8½	1½		City Stores A	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2¼	⅛	6	City Stores vtc	300	¾	¾	¾	
14¼	5	.25e	Clark Equipment	120	9	9	9	9
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	700	32¼	30¾	31¾	30
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	96	96	96	
22⅝	4		Colgate-Palm-P	2900	12½	11¾	12½	11⅝
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	
26	3		Collins & Aikman	700	20¾	19¼	20¼	19
17⅝	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	3200	6	5½	6	5⅛
54	9	8	Colo F & I pf	240	20	18½	19	17½
51	15¼		Colo & Southern	40	34½	33	33	
42¾	12½		Colo & So 1pf	20	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	5900	13⅞	13	13⅞	12⅝
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	300	63	61	63	59
28	6⅝		Columbia Pic vtc	300	25⅜	25	25⅝	
71½	23⅞	2	Columbian Carb	700	64⅜	59½	63⅞	59½
19¼	4		Comm Credit	2400	20½	20	20½	19¾
55	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	1000	24½	24½	24½	
39½	11		Comm Cred A	100	38½	38½	38½	
25½	18¼	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	150	25	24½	25	24½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1700	41¼	40	41¼	39¾
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	92¼	92½	92½	
37½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	45800	35¼	34⅛	34½	34¼
8¼	1¼		Comwith & So	24300	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2½
60½	17⅜	6	Comwlth & S pf	300	39¾	36¼	39¾	34
11	3		Conde Nast Pub	200	10	10	10	
77⅜	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1900	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	24⅛
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	800	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
14⅞	5⅛		Consol Film I pf	1800	13	12¾	13	13
64¼	34		Consol Gas	13400	42⅞	40½	42⅝	39½
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	86¾	86	86¾	
5½	1½		Consol Laundries	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
15¾	5		Consol Oil	11700	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	10¼
10⅝	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	2½	2¼	2¼	
2½	1¼		Consol Textile	2900	1¼	1	1¼	1
10¼	1¼		Container A	100	7	7	7	6½
4½	1¼		Container B	400	2½	2¾	2½	2⅜
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	300	9½	8¾	9½	7¾
3½	1¼		Cont Baking B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
78⅝	35½	2½	Cont Can	2500	79½	77½	89	77¼
17½	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	36¾	26¼	26¼	25½
4	1		Cont Motors	3900	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Oil	9600	18	17½	18	16¾
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1600	77	75	77	75
7½	2⅜		Coty	1500	4½	4¼	4½	4
38½	23	2f	Cream of Wheat	700	29	28	29	28
14¾	2¼		Crosley Radio	300	10½	9¾	10½	
65	14¼		Crown Cork&S	1700	32½	31¾	32	30½
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	
53	16	4	Crown Will P	10	49	49	49	
8½	1		Crown Zeller	2200	5½	4¾	5⅛	
37½	9		Crucible Steel	900	25	23⅝	25	23½
4⅜	⅝		Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	
16	2½		Cuba Ry pf	60	3½	3¼	3½	
11½	1⅜		Cuban Am Sug	700	3¾	3¾	4	3¾
68	10		Cuban Am S pf	200	22½	21	22½	20¼
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Pack	500	39	37¾	39	37½
32¼	6½		Curtis Publish	1200	17¾	16½	17¾	16
66	30	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	1400	55	53	55	
2⅝	1½		Curtiss-Wright	5800	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
4	2		Curtiss-Wr pf	2200	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
21	4¼		Cutler Hammer	100	13	13	13	12¼
			—D—					
8¾	1¾		Davega St	100	6½	6½	6½	
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	12½	12¼	12¼	12
49	8¾		Deere & Co	3500	31¼	29¾	31⅛	29
15⅝	3¾		Del & Hudson	1500	61½	57¾	61¼	56
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	7200	26¼	24⅝	26¼	24
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	200	7¾	7	7¾	6⅝
91⅛	48	4	Detroit Edison	400	72	70	72	68
32⅝	70		Devoe & Ray A	900	32½	31½	32	31
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	1000	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	27¾
39½	13	1.20f	Dome Mines	1800	36¼	34⅛	35⅛	33⅝
26⅝	10½	1.20f	Dominion Stores	200	20½	20½	20½	
18¼	10¾	.75	Douglas A	4500	17⅝	16⅜	17½	17
18	6¾		Dresser A	400	10¼	10	10¼	
82½	5		Duluth So Shore	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3¼	⅜		Duluth So Sh pf	200	1	1	1	
96⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	15700	98⅝	93⅜	98¼	92⅞
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	116
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	18	18	18	18
102½	85	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	
			—E—					
10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	500	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	5¾
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	82½	81	82	80½
16	3½		Eaton Mfg	3100	14¾	14	14¾	13⅝
6	¾		Elfingon Schild	600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
27⅝	10		Elec Auto-Lite	3100	20¾	19½	20⅝	19
8¼	1		Elec Boat	4400	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞
4½	1		Elec & Mus Ind	3200	5	4⅞	5	
15⅝	3¼		Elec Pow & Lt	4900	6⅝	5⅝	5¾	5½
36½	7½		Elec Pow & L pf	1800	13	11⅝	13	11⅛
32¾	6½		El Pw&L 6%pf	1600	11½	10	11¼	9¾
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	51	50¼	51	47
4	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	300	1	1	1	1
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	700	53¾	51¾	53¾	
47	11		Engineers P S 5pf	300	16	14½	16	
14¾	3¾		Engineers Pub S	800	5½	4¾	5½	
55	13		Engineers PS 6pf	700	16¾	15¼	16½	
49⅞	11		Engineers PS ww	100	16	16	16	15
15⅝	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	400	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
25¾	3⅜		Erie RR	1900	17¾	15¼	17⅜	15
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	800	20½	18	20½	17½
20¼	2¼		Erie RR 2pf	400	14¾	13

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Men More Optimistic Than In Several Years

Leaders See Operations at 60 P. C. in First Quarter—Trade Quiet

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The steel industry has settled back to the pace of November, as far as new business is concerned. However, there is the best undertone of confidence in several years. One representative of a large steel company predicts a production of 40,000,000 tons this year, compared with 23,000,000 tons of ingots produced in 1933.

Other steel leaders state that operations during first quarter will reach 60 per cent of capacity, probably in March, this having been the peak for 1933, reached in July. New business is developing in several directions, both in the form of so-called capital goods and consumer goods.

Because of federal loans to the farmers and higher prices for farm products, the best demand for farm equipment in several years is developing. In some instances plants are working both day and night and are taking on additional men.

Most of the purchasing just now is in those items whose prices did not advance on Jan. 1. Items which rose were chiefly wire products, tin plate and plates.

Gain in Output

The steel industry was said by the American Iron and Steel Institute to be working at 30.7 per cent of capacity as an average for last week, a gain of 4.8 per cent. An additional gain seems possible for this week. At the same time it is realized that steel makers are stocking considerable steel and hence much of the material made now is unsold.

Steel makers are confident of a steady improvement throughout the first quarter, with no sharp or long-protracted set-back. The railroads are ordering both rails and other forms of steel liberally. The Pennsylvania is about to open bids on 50,000 tons of bars, plates and shapes for the construction of freight cars. Prospective rail tonnages form the most impressive total in several weeks. About 10,000 tons of steel will be bought by the Pennsylvania shortly as its quarterly requirements for repairs and upkeep.

The largest structural steel sale of the week involved nearly 12,000 tons for two bridges over the Cape Cod canal, awarded to the American Bridge Company. About 1000 tons of concrete bars for the same undertaking will be furnished by the Concrete Steel Company.

Scrap Market Active

The steel scrap market continues buoyant. Heavy melting steel was recently sold in the Pittsburgh district at $12.50 a ton, but this was regarded as exceptionally low, being a distress tonnage. The market there is regarded as more truly $13.50 to $14, the higher price having been received by the Pennsylvania Railroad on a sale of 8000 tons. This compares with $10 to $11 a ton a few months ago.

Demand for pig iron continues extremely light. The largest purchase recorded was that of 800 tons by a railroad car equipment maker.

The estimated steel ingot production in 1933 was 22,878,571 tons as compared with 13,322,833 tons the preceding year. The industry was gaited at 33.95 per cent of capacity for the year as a whole, compared with 19.75 per cent the preceding year.

Finished steel shipments by the United States Steel Corporation in December were 600,639 tons, the best for a month in years, comparing with 430,358 tons the preceding year. Total shipments for the year came to 5,760,952 tons as compared with 3,974,062 tons the year before.

Utility Supervision In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Appointment of a public utilities commission which would have general supervision not only over such things as electrical power rates but over prices and business operations generally for the benefit of the whole public, was urged upon the British Columbia Government by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities, representing every municipality in the province.

This drastic proposal, following the radical direction of the Government's own economic policy, was considered highly significant here. Municipal leaders, appearing before the new cabinet of T. D. Pattullo, said development of industry and the creation of employment was throttled by the menace of large corporations which, by uneconomic price cutting, could put small concerns out of business. Some control of industry, it was argued, was essential if prosperity was to be restored.

Producers can never secure a reasonable return for their labors, the Government was told, if corporations have to pay interest and dividends on large volumes of watered stock.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington Street, Boston
Write for folder, "Banking by Mail."
INTEREST BEGINS
JAN. 22

Western Economist Says Only Proper Money Unit That Based On Costs of Sound Producers

Thorwald Siegfried Answers Questionnaire of Consumers' Guild of New York on Money, Sent to the 18 Pundits on Prof. Fisher's List

Believing the question of money and its meaning one of the most vital to the understanding of the economics of today, the Monitor publishes the following analysis by Thorward Siegfried, a Pacific coast writer on economic subjects and director of the Economic Reconstruction Group, Los Angeles, Calif.

By Thorwald Siegfried

Responsive to the questionnaire submitted by the Consumers' Guild of America, E. C. Riegel, president, of New York, as printed in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 30, 1933, I volunteer the following answers, in the public interest. The questionnaire was submitted to the 18 persons designated by Prof. Irving Fisher as "the only persons in the world who understand the real meaning of money." Assuming that the 18 will answer, a nineteenth answer is herewith presented. Topics are presented in the order of the questionnaire.

1. The meaning of money to individuals is as varied as the purposes of the persons concerned—a means of spending or saving, producing or buying, serving or being served. Collectively, in human society, the idea of money has primarily an ideal, conceptual meaning, but partially realized in practice, as a unit of measure in which the values of dissimilar goods and services can be represented, stated, compared and exchanged. As such it is conceived as functioning to finance the production of goods, not ills; and to effect their equitable exchange through an honest competitive distribution based on merit, excluding exploitation, oppression, favoritism, and injustice in commerce. The meaning of money as a standard of intrinsic value to which all other values are referred has become obsolete through the use of an adequate supply of credit tokens, checks, in place of the coins that were too few to serve well. Thus, also, its meaning as a store of value for future use is displaced by the purchase of property, guarantees, and debts, as means for saving. To establish the ideal meaning and function of money fully in common experience requires a refinement of monetary administration to the end that no currency units shall exist that wholly or partially represent a social disservice or ill. Nothing less than sound money can embody the sound ideas of just representation, truthful accounting, honest comparison, and fair exchange.

2. It is not essential that money be a thing of intrinsic value.

Metal Base Not Essential

3. It is essential that money be an effective claim on general goods and services, supported therein by the actual or potential existence of those to be supplied by the issuer and by his promise and ability to produce them. The effectiveness of the claim on general goods and services derives from a multitude of simultaneous issues of specific goods and services of great variety. The actual or promised production of the goods is conceived as being met by an equivalent aggregate demand for and an implied or actual promise to buy them. Whatever the form of the instruments of engagement used in specific cases, whether promisory notes, trade acceptances, book account, or consignment, it may be said that it is essential for such instruments to underlie issues of credit money. They insure accurate accounting. It is essential further that the volume of new issues of credit, in each instance and hence in the aggregate, shall not exceed the actual costs of the goods financed by such issues.

4. It is not necessary and it has become impracticable that general money should have an exchange value in specific commodities such as gold and silver. While theoretical exchangeability for gold or silver lent stability to money as a standard of value, the effort required to get the metals from the earth, rather than the metals as such, established the unit of measure. Labor shifted from agriculture and manufacturing to mining, and vice versa, as the rewards in money or metal varied. Compartive uniformity of effort in obtaining it gave convertible money its measure of power to effect equitable exchanges and widespread distribution of goods.

5. A free market for gold and silver, if either or both are to act as the base for convertible currency, is not feasible because of the inadequate supply and unequal distribution of the metals, mined and unmined. Raids upon the currency base, for speculative purposes, are therefore invited, and are natural consequences of the need for hedging operations.

Self-Liquidating Currency

6. A feasible commodity dollar is one representing a relatively uniform content of human effort in the production of the underlying goods, unit for unit. However dissimilar the goods, the actual effort-cost of production is the initial basis of human estimation of the goods. Subsequent variations in estimation may occur due to demand and supply and other factors. These may result in real profits or real losses to the primary labor of production. Monetary practice, therefore, must discriminate whether its unit of measure shall represent the arithmetic of basic costs, or shall attempt to depict them as modified by profits or losses and then called "prices." It has attempted to do both, and has thereby generated unlimited confusion. Credit is customarily issued at the point of production and of costs, on the basis of the estimated or contract prices of the goods. Commercial bills, drawn for the selling prices for the goods, are discounted, and the prices, rather than the bare costs, are thereby monetized, including the variable and sometimes unrealizable proportion of anticipated profits included in the prices. Such a commodity dollar—one based on the price of goods—is arithmetically incapable of long-continued operation. In the United States it exhausted the artifices and resources of all classes to keep it functioning, in about 25 years. In effect, a commodity dollar based on prices erects a different unit of account and exchange for each of the various profit-ratios included in the selling prices of goods. This puts at a disadvantage the owners of those industries, like farming, whose dollars have a high cost-content but cannot be distinguished, after issue, from the less stable dollars of profit-bearing mechanized products. A commodity dollar issued to sound producers and marketers of sound goods, to the extent of their costs and no more, is a feasible method of having a truly self-liquidating currency, operating as an equitable common denominator of value among all producers of primary goods, and between them and the suppliers of derived goods and incidental services.

7. The sovereign exercises a governmental function in the issue of money; if it delegates the power of issue to a bank, or permits banks to assume it, the function is still governmental in character, and becomes a misgovernment if ignorantly conceived or erroneously administered—as in the general case of monetizing the prices of goods.

8. The fiat of the United States Government is upholding the price of gold at one level in domestic trade and at another in foreign exchange.

Need to Export Goods

9. If the United States Government did not buy gold at any price and sold it for dollar exchange in the world market, the domestic price of gold for use in the arts would fall. A sound commodity dollar, issued for pay rolls alone, conceivably would be unaffected in domestic operations by a fall in the gold price. The increased demand for dollar exchange abroad, to pay for gold sold there, would raise the foreign price of the dollar, thereby restricting our exports. The need to export goods is enforced by the arithmetic regimen of a commodity-price dollar, through the impossibility of realizing costs plus universal profits from a domestic market that has received buying power to the extent of costs only. A commodity-cost dollar would relieve this need for exports by establishing equivalence in the domestic market between aggregate total costs and aggregate total prices. In the latter case the international price of gold and of the dollar would have small rather than large effects in the domestic markets. The respective national price levels of general comparable goods would set the ratio at which goods could be exchanged in foreign trade. This result is the theoretical objective of gold-convertible currencies, which fails of attainment through issues of credit on the bases of commodity prices in which anticipated profits form a large, and in many cases a major, part.

10. Inflating the price of gold and silver can inflate the prices of other goods but only in the small proportion that their volume in actual circulation bears to that of other media acting as currency.

11. Given an actual common denominator of value circulating as money, namely, a commodity-cost dollar, price would be determined by the supply and demand of goods, the supply-demand ratio as to money tending to become a constant factor in the production-distribution, or cost-price, equations. Experience between 1904 and 1929 shows that access to the power of issuing money became an increasing and then a predominant factor in prices, first raising and then lowering them to extremes, as money issues were first wildly free and then fearfully constricted. Such a result is a natural consequence of using commodity-price based currency in dealing with goods of dissimilar economic meanings. Stating prices of goods in terms of money based upon prices—that is stating prices in terms of themselves under a dollar-disguise — insures fluctuations wherein the acquisition of money rather than of goods becomes the necessary, if irrational, objective.

What Governs Money Volume

12. Trade is antecedent to money, historically, economically, rationally. Trade grows in volume and requires a larger volume of money. Under sound monetary practices the volume of money would rise as goods moved into channels of trade, and would fall as they were sold to consumers—automatically issued and extinguished with the production and sale of goods financed. The lack of knowledge or means for issuing an adequate volume of self-liquidating money restricts trade and drives it back to a primitive barter-basis. The revival of industry to satisfy existing needs awaits means for the issue to producers exclusively of cost-based currency that will be used to buy the goods to be produced. For the time, it may be necessary to earmark the issues, requiring their ultimate redemption by the purchase of goods. The diversion of such issues into already stagnant pools of sterilized money, and the intrusion of other money issued on speculative bases, will be thereby prevented; and unless prevented will thwart the normal rotation of goods from source to consumption, and of money from issue to redemption by sale.

13. The essential difference between the monetary functions of seven billions of government-issued currency, and twenty-two billions of government bonds and treasury certificates, is that the former is issued and used to make transfers of value between persons and places not separated by considerable lapses of time; whereas the latter make transfers over periods of time for the same person or between different persons. The former may be standard value, and also a medium of exchange; the latter function as a store of value. All three can be performed by a scientifically sound, commodity-cost currency, and in that sense currency and bonds may be said to act, in part, as money.

14. The forty billions of bank deposits may be similarly differentiated into assumedly self-liquidating "loans and discounts," making possible contemporaneous transfers of value, and "investments" for future liquidation. Each class performs some of the functions of money.

Technique of Issuing Money

15. Credit-money does not have continuity of existence in its units; the overlapping of commercial transactions, the shipment of more goods before previous shipments have been sold to consumers, and the parallel issue and re-issue of commercial credits, give apparent continuity to the volume of bank deposits. When old commercial bills are paid or annulled, and are not replaced by new transactions, the volume of bank deposits shrinks, as witness the disappearance of $25,000,000,000 of bank deposits in four years of trade recessions. The enormous loss of annual turnover or gross business resulting from this shrinkage, or causing it, may be seen in the fact that bank debits of $935,000,000,000 were entered in the United States in 1929 by the turnover of bank deposits, but only $324,000,000,000 in 1932, and $283,000,000,000 in 1933.

16. By custom bankers issue credit-money, on whatever security they please. Without doubt Congress has the constitutional right to safeguard the exercise of the power of issue, by requiring that its bases be sound. The technique of issuing money is the basic economic question. It is obscured by much discussion dealing with the circulation of money. Circulation cannot correct the errors in issues; soundly issued money will circulate without friction or notice except its accounting. In the session of 1931-2 Congress was approached by the writer with a proposal to prohibit banks from issuing credit for more than the aggregate pay rolls, costs, of the goods to be financed. The measure was embodied in and supported by the text of a book entitled, "The Siegfried Plan, For an Honest Exchange of Values, by the Issue of a Sound Money," which is now in circulation.

Bank and Commercial Credit

The attempt to have the Government become the issuer of commercial credit is a questionable project; that it should, on the other hand, impose a sound policy upon bankers is an imperative need. The fact that the Government issues its own currency, printed on metal or paper, is not a pattern of practice that may be adopted for the issue of commercial credit. Government money exists until it is worn out or withdrawn; bank money exists for a few days or months. In quantity as little as two-tenths of 1 per cent of Government money was used in bank clearings in New York City in a four-year period; in the country at large the proportion may rise to as much as 2 per cent. Government money constitutes from 10 to 15 per cent of all money deposited in banks, the remainder being bank credit; the Government money is less actively used and therefore appears in almost negligible degree in current commercial transactions.

17. The President's power to affect the purchasing power of the dollar resides not only in the amounts of Government loans and expenditures, but also in the purposes to which they are devoted. Taking the Civil Works Administration for illustration: the expense must be borne by tax raised funds; taxes can only come from commercial surpluses; when taxes, visible and invisible, encroach upon costs, they destroy the expenditure and recovery of several or many dollars of costs for each dollar of tax, and thereby cripple industry. On the other hand, if the Civil Works Administration engages in the production of food, clothes, shelter, and other mechanized goods for the exclusive consumption of the workers, managers, and factory owners participating, the destructive tax burden will be lifted, the easing of the need for relief resting on individuals and families will permit each trade to operate without the competitive demand of poverty upon the available dollars, and the purchasing power of the dollar will become normal as willing workers become able to satisfy their needs by their own efforts.

Bank Credit and Inflation

18. Arithmetic is inexorable, more than the fiat of governments. Monetary inflation proceeded steadily in the United States for 25 years, by the issue of bank credit for the prices of goods, including profits expected to be realized in the retail market. The introduction of mass-production methods and faster machines was reflected in further inflation, further debasement of the currency-unit, the dollar, by lessening its cost-content in varying degrees. Consumers' prices advanced, the dollar depreciated, but the fiat of the nation remained undiscredited until 1929 or later.

19. A nation with sound credit can depreciate the purchasing power of its currency by uncontrolled fiat-issues of its own, by permitting wholly unsound issues of money by private interests, and, as in the United States in recent times, by permitting such issues, partly sound and partly speculative, to be put forth by banks and bankers in financing industrial production and distribution and in speculation.

20. Congress can regulate the value of money, in the sense of declaring a sound economic policy. By inaction it virtually regulated it negatively to near-destruction. Economic law frustrates statutory law when they conflict; but there is no presumption that Congress will not enact regulatory laws that will be in accord with sound sense, economic experience, and an effective policy for the general welfare.

Street Evaluates Means of Meeting Federal Deficit

Sees Reliance on Dollar Devaluation and Short-Term Loans

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Second thoughts here on the Treasury's financial situation were more confident than first reflections. Government bnods which had sold lower and lower for a week in spite of heavy Treasury support-buying, rallied on Friday and Saturday. Two considerations seemed chiefly responsible. The first was, of course, that it looks as though a large part of the deficit this year might be financed by devaluation of the dollar. The second was the guess than another large slice of the deficit, perhaps the remainder, might be handled this year through an increase in the short-term debt of the Treasury.

Last week the Treasury offered $125,000,000 of 91-day bills to replace a maturing issue of $75,000,000. This the Street took as confirmation of its guess that the outstanding $1,000,000,000 of Treasury bills would be enlarged perhaps to equal $3,000,000,000 of bills which the British Government keeps outstanding in the London money market. The statesmen at Washington seem to be looking to Europe for patterns not only for our social system but our government financial practices. Devaluation and the increased use of bills, both European precedents, might very well take care of the entire deficit for the current fiscal year.

Loans Releasing Credit

Further perusal of the budget also indicates that a large part of the deficit will rise out of loans for strengthening of the country's credit structure. Perhaps a billion dollars will go to the banks, and many hundreds of millions to mortgage companies, railroads, levee and irrigation districts, municipalities, and states. A good part of this will stay for a time where it is loaned, and support the credit of much larger potential operations. An amount of lending power considerably in excess of the Treasury and RFC advances will be released. When this multiple lending power is set in motion, the original government loans can easily be repaid.

Another source of optimism about government bonds came from the discovery that budget calculations as to interest requirements next year must have been based on an interest rate even lower than is now being paid. This means either that the Government expects to increase the proportion of its short-term issue or that it hopes by some patriotic appeal to raise money at considerably less than the going rate.

Banks to Get RFC Cash

Most of the calculations that stemmed the downward movement in governments let steam out of the stock market. In so far as Government money goes directly into additional reserves for the country's credit structure it does not go into immediate business circulation and so will not appear quickly in cash registers. It merely exaggerates the present excess reserves situation.

A significant change was noted in the policy of the RFC in putting support into the banks by the purchase of preferred stock and capital notes. The original purpose of this program was to strengthen the banks and it continues so. But it is now planned to sell RFC short-term debentures to the banks for their preferred stock, instead of giving them cash. Such debentures would, of course, strengthen the banks' portfolios through additions to their "secondary reserves."

Particular interest is felt in the current discussions at Washington as to how the Government can decorously take the profit from revaluation of the gold held by the Reserve System. Western politicians seem nearly as keen as they were in the time of Andrew Jackson to weaken the power of the country's banking control system, and one of their plans, which troubles the Street, is that of taking the gold away from the Reserve System, giving certificates for it, and letting the Treasury use the gold as justification for the issuance of "gold-backed" but not gold-redeemable currency.

Utility Outlook Improves

Rumors are rife that utility shares are about to stage a come-back after their long weakness. Most of them are still selling near their lows for 1933 and for the depression, largely on reports and fears of what the Street feels is political persecution. On top of the 3 per cent federal tax on gross receipts which went into effect last September, additional state taxes are being imposed, and further rate reductions are being ordered. Hearings on a code for utilities are now going on in Washington.

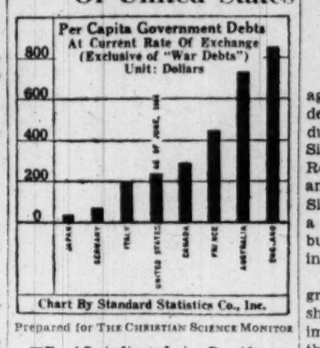
Good news, though rather intangible, for the utilities was found last week in the President's press-conference remarks over sinking funds. While these were largely concerned with railroads, they were hopefully interpreted in the Street as indicating an abatement of the presidential hostility to the interests of the owners of power and light systems. Purchase of the property of some Commonwealth and Southern subsidiaries by the Tennessee Valley Authority at a favorable price was taken as a more tangible evidence of better political prospects for the utilities.

Argentina's 1933 Exports Off 13 P. C. From 1932

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 15 (By U. P.)—Argentine exports for 1933 were valued at 1,120,446,000 gold pesos, it was announced.

This compared with 1,287,782,000 in 1932, a decrease of 13 per cent.

Per Capita Debt Of United States



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF, AS indicated in President Roosevelt's budget message, the estimated debt total of $31,834,000,000 as of June 30, 1935, is to represent the absolute post-depression peak, per capita debt in the United States still will be far below that of either England or France.

Decided Upturn In Production Of Coal in Germany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Conditions in the German coal industry during 1933 registered a decided improvement over those prevailing in the preceding year, according to a report from the Commerce Department.

Pit coal output during the 10 months ended October, 1933, totaled 90,011,000 metric tons, compared with 85,452,000 during the corresponding period of 1932. Lignite coal production aggregated 109,455,000 metric tons during the January-October period of 1933 as compared with 101,142,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1932. Coke production in the 1933 period rose to 17,067,000 metric tons compared with 15,727,000 tons for the 10 months of 1932.

Exports of pit anthracite coal during the first half of 1933 amounted to 8,691,399 metric tons compared with 6,201,659 tons during the corresponding period of 1932. The bulk of these exports went to the Netherlands. German coke exports increased from 2,371,215 tons in the first half of 1932 to 2,429,948 tons in the corresponding period of 1933.

Service Forecasts Budgetary Inflation

In its report to clients just issued, the United Business Service, Boston, forecasts that a period of budgetary inflation is ahead. The confirmation by Congress of the President's program to spend additional billions will be a strong stimulating force for business.

The distribution of these huge sums will insure active and rising markets for consumer goods, because most of the money will go to labor. Through construction and railroad financing, and through the purchase of equipment to supply the demand for consumer goods, heavy industry will get a considerable share.

This stimulation to business and employment will last only as long as the government spending lasts. At present its power is underestimated by the public, though war-time experience should have taught everyone that inflation by the bond route can be just as effective as printing paper money.

Australian Trade Shows Good Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—An improved trade situation in every respect was reported by the Australian Government statistician for the period, July 1 to Nov. 30. The outstanding increase was in the value and quantity of wool sold—126,283 bales, valued at £2,119,130 compared with 118,689 bales and £1,213,034 in 1932. The average price a pound was 12.61d. compared with 7.46d.

Building permits increased from £248,753 to £366,753, motor registrations from 800 to 1198 and wireless licenses from 13,021 to 15,477.

Canada Urged To Lighten Taxes By Royal Bank Head

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—A warning against the possibility of overburdening the Canadian people and industries with taxation is sounded by Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, in his annual statement to stockholders. Sir Herbert said that there had been a distinct improvement in Canadian business since the last annual meeting of shareholders.

"Unfortunately," he said, "the grain-growing industry has not yet shared in the improvement in any important degree. We can only hope that its recovery will not be too long deferred, and in the meantime everything possible should be done to lessen our dependence on wheat and to diversify production in western Canada."

Commenting on Canada's ability to profit from world recovery, Sir Herbert said:

"The country's position will be weakened fundamentally, if we allow our costs to get out of line. Taxation is a growing item in the cost of production, and I cannot emphasize too strongly the vital importance of reducing this burden. The cost of maintaining our too numerous governments—federal, provincial and municipal, is rapidly becoming unbearable. The gross debts of these governments, including bonds guaranteed by the Dominion Government, increased from $4,188,000,000 in 1920 to $6,055,000,000 in 1931, with the Provinces and municipalities responsible for the major portion of the increase."

Trusts Buy Motors And Oils and Sell Utility Securities

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The first six investment trusts to issue year-end reports of their operations show sales of equities to have been concentrated largely in the utility list, while a good proportion of the expansion of portfolios recently undertaken represented shares of automobile and oil companies, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

The utilities purchased in important amount were International Telephone & Telegraph and Western Union, while eight of the 23 leading issues sold were power equities. The more important of the changes are shown in the accompanying tabulation:

Bought	Shares
Humble Oil	36,300
National Distillers	22,900
Consolidated Oil	21,600
Standard Oil of N. J.	21,000
International Telephone & Telegraph	20,600
Chrysler	17,500
General Motors	15,900
International Nickel	15,000
Ohio Oil	18,000
Tidewater	14,600
Sold	
Columbia Gas	18,000
Lehman Corporation	11,900
Kroger	11,000
International Harvester	10,000
Pennsylvania Railroad	10,000
Public Service of New Jersey	10,000
United Gas Improvement	9,000
Mack Trucks	8,000
Allis-Chalmers	7,000
American Telephone & Telegraph	6,100

Wholesale Prices Advance Slightly In Week of Jan. 6

Five Major Groups Rise—Level Now 15 P. C. Over Like 1933 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—There was an increase of two-tenths of 1 per cent in wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Jan. 6, according to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Five of the 10 major groups of commodities showed advances, three did not change and only two groups showed fractional decreases. These were lighting materials and housefurnishing goods.

The index number showing the general level of wholesale commodity prices for the week was 71.0 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 70.8 per cent for the week ended Dec. 30, 1933. The same level was reached during the week of Nov. 25 and stands at nearly 15 per cent over the general average for the first week in January, 1933.

Present wholesale prices are fractionally more than 19 per cent above the low point reached for the year 1933 (the week ended March 4) when the index was 59.6. The high point reached during the past year was for the week ended Nov. 19, when the index registered 71.7. Present prices are 1 per cent under that level.

Market prices of farm products again showed a decided recovery by moving upward 2½ per cent over the average for the previous week. The average for live stock and poultry, with an advance of more than 3 per cent during the week, has shown an increase of about 11 per cent in the past two weeks. Grains were also higher in price, moving upward by 3 per cent.

Rising prices for hides and skins and certain leather items caused the hides and leather products group to advance one-half of 1 per cent. The miscellaneous commodity group was moved upward by about one-half of 1 per cent. For the third consecutive week rubber prices continued to improve. Lubricating oil also showed a strengthening in average prices. The building materials group continued its advance and moved upward to a new high point of 85.5.

The manufactured foods group showed a further increase with the index number moving up by two fractional points to 62.7. Butter showed a reaction after the material advance of the week before.

The index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is composed of 748 separate price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and is based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0:

	(1926—100.0)			
	March4 1933	Nov18 1933	Dec30 1933	Jan6 1934
All commodities	59.6	71.7	70.8	71.0
Farm products	40.6	58.7	56.0	57.4
Foods	53.4	65.4	62.5	62.7
Hides & l'th'r pr'd's	67.6	88.5	89.6	90.0
Textile products	50.6	75.8	76.0	76.0
Fuel & lt. mater'ls	64.4	74.5	74.5	74.7
Met. & met. pr'd's	77.4	83.5	83.3	83.3
Building materials	70.1	84.7	85.4	85.5
Chemicals & drugs	71.3	73.5	73.3	73.3
Housefurnish'g gds.	72.7	82.1	81.9	81.7
Miscellaneous	59.6	65.4	65.6	65.9

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The Children's Page

Timothy Goes Into Business

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part III

GRANDMA cleared her throat several times that evening. She had decided to give Timothy another chance to straighten matters out, but she found it hard to bring out the question that was troubling her. At last she managed to say, trying to speak in a natural voice, "Timothy, something's happened to that red and white cover on your table. Can you tell me about it?"

All the afternoon she had been trying to find some quite ordinary and commonplace reason for the disappearance of the homespun. She had even tried to think of ways it could have vanished without Timothy's knowledge. But to her distress, Timothy's face turned as scarlet as the homespun itself at her question, and he hesitated before answering. Then he faltered, "Could I wait just a little while? I —I can't very well—oh, say, I want to bring in another armful of wood." And away he rushed, to bring in some wood that was not needed.

Grandma was thinking of all these things the next afternoon as she stood in the back yard folding blankets which had been airing through the sunny afternoon.

She was so intent on her thoughts that she almost jumped when her next-door neighbor called to her in a low voice, "You'd better hurry into the house. I've seen Timothy skulking around for some time, and just now I saw a man there with him, and a wheelbarrow. They've probably been watching their chance to take something else out of the house. Shall I go in with you?"

"You needn't," began Grandma, but the neighbor was coming resolutely through the little gate.

"You had better not be alone," she said firmly, and hurried Grandma into the kitchen.

But in the doorway both of them stopped short. Timothy had just lighted the kitchen lamp, and its yellow rays shone on a roomy, old-fashioned chair with generous arms and wide-swinging rockers. The wood itself was a soft golden pink in color, and there was a cushion and head-rest of scarlet and white homespun.

Grandma stood looking at it as if she were dreaming, and Timothy clapped his hands in delight, while Mr. Martin, who had helped bring the chair down the hill, nodded his head, well-pleased, and the neighbor's face showed plainly that she realized she had made a great mistake. "If I'd known it was Mr. Martin," she was murmuring, "but I only caught sight of a man's hat and—"

Made of Applewood Logs

But no one was listening. They had gathered around the new chair and Timothy was explaining eagerly, "You see, it's made of some of the applewood logs. That's what gives it that beautiful pinkish color."

"But Timothy, how did you get it?" asked Grandma in perplexity. "How could you do it?"

"Timothy's gone into business, and he's a good business man," chuckled Mr. Martin. "You'd like to know how he arranged so that you should have that chair, wouldn't you, ma'am? Well, in the first place, he told me he had some applewood logs."

"You know, Grandma," broke in Timothy, "you said when I cut up that tree, I'd earned a share of the wood."

"To be sure! So I did!"

"And then, you see, ma'am—" It was evident that Mr. Martin took some pride in the transaction, "Timothy found out that Mrs. Newton's mother was coming to live with them and they wanted to get her a nice chair. So he came to me and told me that he had some applewood and wanted to make you a chair, and he told me exactly how he wanted it—roomy and comfortable, with arms and a high back and a good swing to it."

"That's just what I said!" Grandma was beaming at Timothy in relief and delight.

"So he said," went on Mr. Martin "that he didn't have any money to pay for the making, but he knew Mrs. Newton wanted a chair, and he would go up and see if she wouldn't let me make that one, too. Timothy was to furnish enough wood for both chairs, and help all he could, and I would get the money from Mrs. Newton's chair for my pay."

"Very good idea," Grandma glanced proudly at the neighbor.

"So I made a sketch of the chair according to Timothy's specifications," he grinned at his young assistant, "and Mrs. Newton liked it. She said it was just the kind her mother used to have at home years ago, and she was sure she would be pleased. So Timmy and I set to work—"

"And, oh, it was fun working up there with real tools, and I've learned a lot, Grandma," put in Timothy eagerly.

"First of all, of course, we had to have the logs sawed into boards. So Timothy went to the saw-mill man and arranged to have the work done on shares—the saw-mill man to keep some of the lumber for his work." The whole affair seemed to please Mr. Martin a great deal. "And then, when our work was nearly done, Timothy began to figure on how to get the cushion and head-rest. He thought of a piece of homespun that you had given him, and he thought he could use part of that and still have enough for your use here."

"So I told Mrs. Newton about it," Timothy explained eagerly, "and asked her if she would make the cushion and head-rest for your chair if I furnished her enough to do the same for the other grandma's chair. And she said she certainly would. She'd be only too glad to have a piece of real homespun. So that's how it all happened. Now try the chair, Grandma."

Grandma sat down in the chair, and gave a contented swing forward and backward. "And, oh, Grandma, it did look as if you'd find out too soon. I wanted to keep it all for a surprise, and you did ask so many questions." Timothy sighed with relief that his secret had after all been safely kept.

Then a Surprise for Timothy

"I just happened to think of something," said the neighbor from next door, and she turned and hurried home.

"And I'll tell you, ma'am," said Mr. Martin, "Timothy started some business for me. Other folks have seen these chairs in the making and have liked them so well that I've several orders ahead for them, with stools and tables to match. I'd like to buy more of your applewood."

"And we're going to make a stool and table for you, too. And I'm going to have a job, helping Mr. Martin after school whenever he needs me. I'll run errands and do sandpapering and everything I can." Timothy's words tumbled over each other in his enthusiasm. "And I'll get 25 cents an afternoon—and I can do my chores, too—and won't that be a help?"

The neighbor had returned with a box under her apron. "Here's a tool chest with a few really good tools," she said, with a little embarrassment. "My Harry has outgrown these, but I think Timothy can use them for a long time."

"Oh, a real tool chest of my own!" Timothy looked at the neighbor in gratitude and some surprise. She had never been very pleasant to him, and he had had sometimes thought she didn't approve of his being there. But now she was smiling at him, a little confusion on her face, but friendliness there, too. "I made a mistake about you, Timmy," she said quickly, as though she wanted to get it over, "and I want to do what I can to set it right."

"You've set it right," said Grandma, nodding briskly as she looked at Timothy delightedly examining his unexpected gift. "And speaking of mistakes," she added, looking from one beaming face to another, "I didn't make any mistake when I took Timmy here to live with me, did I, neighbors?"

[The End]

Drawn by Gertrude Roberts Sullivan for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Gathered Around the New Chair

The Buttons Go to War

By M. E. BORLAND

THE black buttons, the white buttons and the red buttons, a few brown buttons and some brass buttons all lived together in a little wooden box with a lid. It was fortunate that the box had a lid or some of the buttons would certainly have jumped out long ago.

One morning a dispute arose between the black and the white buttons as to which were the stronger.

"We are the stronger," declared a large black button.

"You are not," snapped a shiny white button. "Your material is poor —very poor," she continued. "I saw one of you fall to pieces only yesterday when a rubber ball happened to hit him."

"Ho, ho, ho!" laughed a small black button. "Why, half of your buttons are broken the first time they go through the wringer."

The other buttons in the box had kept silent thus far. But now a pretty green button spoke. "Both the black and the white buttons have great strength, but I think that beauty is more important than strength. And I am beautiful; everyone tells me so." And she gave a haughty look upon those around her.

"You needn't boast, Mrs. Beauty Spot," snapped a large black button. "You can never be of use to anyone because you cut every thread that is put through you."

"Let us go to war," suggested another black button. "We'll decide once and for all which are the stronger."

"All right," agreed the white buttons in unison, "and—we—will—win!"

"No, no, no," cried the others in the box. "You must not go to war! Please don't go to war!"

But the black and the white buttons were already beginning to take their places on either side of the box. Then the fight began.

Bing bang, bing bang!

The brown buttons and the red buttons and the little brass buttons hurried to the corners out of the thick of the battle.

The fighting buttons banged into each other. Some were knocked against the sides of the box. Some were tossed to the lid. A number had pieces broken off. Many were broken to bits and would never be of use any more.

The colored buttons did not like to interfere but when they saw the black and the white buttons being broken to pieces they tried to stop the fight.

A Red Button Protests

"Silly buttons," protested a bright red button. "You can never settle a dispute in this way. Both may be strong, but your strength is being lost in this terrible battle, when it is really needed to keep clothes together. At this very minute a large white button is needed for Billie's blue suit."

A shy little brass button spoke up. "And only this morning I heard Arline Rose say that she needed three black buttons for her red dress."

But the warriors would not listen to the words of the would-be peacemakers.

Bing bing, bang bang, bing bang bing. And the battle continued. They fought hard and fast.

The little green buttons crouched farther into the corners and shook with fear. Some of the others looked on with horror as they saw many of their friends being broken to pieces.

Then suddenly the leader of the black buttons received a blow that sent him spinning in two parts.

"Oh, oh, oh," he groaned. "I—can't—fight—any—more."

"Now the battle is ours," shouted several of the white buttons together. And they plunged into the battle harder than before, while the black buttons fought on, determinedly.

Ready to Listen at Last

Suddenly the lid of the box opened and Billie's mother picked up the large white button, the leader of the white buttons, to sew on Billie's suit. Every one of those black buttons breathed a deep sigh of relief.

Their leader gone, the white buttons began to lose courage and to retreat.

Then a large brown button stepped forward and raised his hand for attention. "Listen to me," he said in a deep voice. "You are gaining nothing by this battle. You are only destroying each other. You must stop at once. Of course you are both very strong, but the important thing is to use your strength in a useful way."

The black and white buttons were worn out and discouraged, and since their leaders were both gone, they were ready to listen to talk of peace. They began to realize, too, how ridiculous and unnecessary their fighting had been. They saw that it was of no consequence which buttons were the stronger, but which did their work the best.

And so they became good friends once more, lived happily together in the little wooden box with a lid.

The Adventures of Waddles

ONE MOONLIT NIGHT I TOOK A WALK WITH GRANPA BRANT; WE OFTEN TALK.
1.
"UP TO THE MOON I'D LIKE TO FLY, AND CLIMB THE LUNAR ALPS," SAID I.
2.
"THEY SAY THERE IS NO WATER THERE; IF SO, WE DUCKS AND GEESE WON'T CARE
3.
"TO SETTLE ON THE MOON," SAID HE. WITH GRANDPA BRANT I QUITE AGREE.
4.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bobbie and Donnie

Bobbie and Donnie Were Twins: Esther Brann. The Macmillan Company. Illustrated.

Hello to you three-year-olds and four-year-olds! Here is a book for you! It has bright colored pictures and a red-lettered story.

Bobbie and Donnie had a birthday (on the same day, too) and a party, and then they were three years old. It was such fun that they wanted another birthday and another party right away, but Mummy said they must wait until they were four years old. What would they ever do—waiting?

Every morning they got up and got dressed. Every evening they took off their clothes, had a bath and brushed their teeth. One day they went to the beach and another to the zoo. In the winter they made a snow man and in the spring a garden and *then*—can you guess what happened?

Party Games

By VIOLA ARMSTRONG

ISN'T it surprising how long one has to search sometimes to find just the right games for a party when there are so many good ones. Because we love parties ourselves, and want to help make yours as happy as possible, we're sharing some more party games with you. We hope you'll enjoy these as much as we have.

Yes and No

Give each guest five beans (or better still use tags with strings attached and fasten a small safety pin to each. Christmas tags would be splendid, but plain tags or even peanuts could be used).

Tell each guest that under no condition should they say "Yes" or "No" to anyone. If they do so they will be obliged to give up one of their beans or tags to the person who persuaded them to say it. Of course the idea is to catch another off guard and get him to say "Yes" or "No" to you, thereby winning one of his beans or tags, at the same time remembering not to get caught yourself. The winner is the one who has the most beans or tags at the close of the game.

It might be announced that the game will last until refreshments are served and will be continued afterward with the other games. In fact, it is really more fun this way because it isn't easy to remember that "yes" and "no" can no longer be indulged in, especially if one gets deeply interested in another game and someone asks a question rather suddenly.

Individual Lotto

Give each guest a piece of paper and ask them to print their first and last names on it, leaving at least one-half inch between each letter. Distribute about 20 to 25 Christmas stickers (small pieces of cardboard or kernels of corn could be used) to each player.

Have small cards, each with a letter of the alphabet printed on. These are dropped into a hat, mixed up well, and drawn out one at a time. Whenever a letter found in your name is drawn out and called, you may cover it with a seal (cardboard or bit of corn). Should there be two or three of the same letter in your name each may be covered. This is continued until someone announces that his entire card is covered. Instead of using names, a variety of Christmas wishes could be printed on the paper or cards—or famous names, etc., may be used.

Novel Exchange

Ask all the guests to bring along something they no longer need. If you wish, you may ask that they bring toys. However, it is really fun to let them bring anything they wish, as long as it is in good condition and something someone else might find useful—or it may be a 10-cent gift. Each gift should be attractively wrapped.

When all have arrived, players sit in a circle. Give a package, and while music is played gifts are passed to the right around the circle, one move at a time until the music stops, when each person may keep the package he is holding at that time. All scatter anywhere about the house where they may open their package without being observed. If they find it to their liking they go and sit down anywhere in the room, keeping the package, but if not, they wrap it up again and go back into the circle. The music begins and the packages are passed around once more. The game is repeated three or four times, or until most of the group are either satisfied or having a good deal of fun trying to be.

Famous People in Storyland

The group could be divided into two teams facing one another.

An umpire will be needed to ask questions and keep the score.

Questions are given first to one team then to the other—beginning with the first player of each team and continuing until every player of each team has had an opportunity to score for his side.

If a player answers correctly, one point is scored for his side. If not, the question is given to a player on the opposite team. Should any player answer out of turn, or give help to player being questioned, one point is given to the opposing side.

Here are some questions which might be asked, together with the answers:

Who lived for a long time all alone on an island? Robinson Crusoe.

Who lost her slipper? Cinderella.

Who cut off her hair to help her mother? Jo in "Little Women."

Who said, "Off with her head!"? The Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland."

Who took a 20-year nap on the hillside? Rip Van Winkle.

Who could eat no fat? Jack Sprat.

Who lost her sheep? Little Bo Peep.

Who went to sleep in the haystack? Little Boy Blue.

Who ran up the clock? The Mouse.

Who went to the cupboard? Old Mother Hubbard.

Who lived in the shoe? The Old Woman.

Who put the kettle on? Polly.

The Cat Who Loved Water

A True Story

ONE day Mrs. Pusskins was playing about with two little children in the garden when she suddenly bounded backward and fell into a pit of lime.

The children ran for help to the gardener, who managed to pull poor puss out. You never saw such a sight —she was covered in lime from top to toe!

"We must get this off, and quickly too," said the gardener, and taking her to the running brook he dropped her gently in.

She swam back several times trying to get out, but as some of the lime was still clinging to her, he put her in again until it was quite washed off. Then she sat on the bank in the sun and dried herself, purring, and saying, "What an adventure! Well, it wasn't so bad after all!" (Lick, lick, lick.) "I rather liked it after the first go! It was great fun finding that I could swim. I think I will try it again another day."

And so it happened that every morning, after that, Mrs. Pusskins went for her morning swim in the brook.

When Mrs. Pusskins had her family of kittens they were taken down to the stream, as soon as they were old enough, and taught to swim too. Some of them did not like it at first, but she, like a wise cat, encouraged them until they were brave enough to follow her into the water; and soon they were able to swim about after her without any fear.

It was a strange sight, on a sunny day, to see the young cats swimming behind their mother, picking their way between the ducks and ducklings, as happy and contented as possible, until told it was time to come out.

Then, being a good mother, Mrs. Pusskins taught them how to dry themselves in a warm spot on the bank, to smooth their coats, comb out their tails and whiskers, and make themselves tidy and smart before returning home; for little cats, like little boys and girls, must be neat and clean before going down to dinner.

Puss had many families after that, and she taught them all to swim, considering it a necessary part of their education, and they all liked it—after their first plunge. Sometimes she would think of the day when the gardener dropped her into the brook, and say to herself, "I wonder why I never took to the water naturally? I suppose it was because I did not understand."

Growing Up

When I was a baby I slept in a crib,
And when I ate breakfast I wore a large bib.
But now I am older I sleep in a bed
And have a white napkin like grown-ups instead.
When I was a baby my crib round about
Had quite a high fence so I couldn't get out.
But now I am older I sleep the night through.
You never can tell what a baby will do.

When I was a baby I crawled on the floors.
But now I am older I run out of doors.
When I was a baby I made a big bubble,
But now I am older I talk without trouble.
When I was a baby I played with my toes,
Which gave me great pleasure—or so I suppose.
But now I am older I really can't see
Why playing with toes was a pleasure to me.

RALPH BERGENGREN.

Is Inflation Coming?
Will the New Taxes Affect You?
What Does Repeal Mean?

What Is YOUR Answer?

These are the sort of questions which newspapers are discussing daily. What are the reasons and situations behind these important subjects? If you are a daily reader of

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you are finding answers to many of these questions in the column by Willis J. Abbot, internationally known writer on world affairs. It appears three times a week and is called

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Mrs. Howe Wins United States Squash Title

Third National Victory Also Gives Possession of Townsend Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., is once more the United States women's squash racquets champion, and by her third victory obtained permanent possession of the Townsend Cup, when she defeated Anne Page of Philadelphia, on Saturday, in the final round of the 1934 championship at the New York Junior League. She had previously won the title in 1929 and 1932, but lost to a member of the visiting British team, E. Susan Noel, last year.

Miss Page is one of the strongest of women athletes of the United States, well known in lawn tennis, field hockey and other sports, as well as recent winner of the Atlantic coast squash racquets title at Atlantic City. She is one of the hardest hitters in the game, and her all-round power had carried her to victory over such stars as Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., New York leader, and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, in the two preceding rounds. But the greater court craft of the champion neutralized this power, and though Miss Page smashed her way to a lead of two games to one, the next two went to Mrs. Howe, giving her the victory at 15—9, 12—15, 12—15, 15—3, 15—10.

The winner, as well as the majority of the players who reached the higher rounds of the tourney, either in the team matches or as individuals, is scheduled to leave at the end of this week for a tour of England, in return for a visit made last year by the British team. As an especial inducement, Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, captain of that team, and Miss Noel, have offered a cup for a team match to be played at Queens Club, London, Feb. 14. They will also participate in club matches and in the British championships, the week before the Wolfe-Noel Cup match, also at the Queens Club.

The team consists of Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Philadelphia, who did not play in the individual championship, as captain, Mrs. Howe, Miss Page, Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Mrs. Lamme and Margaret Aderson of the winning New York team, and Cecelia Bowes of Philadelphia. Miss Sears, who carried Miss Page to the final point before yielding in the semifinal round, will also be present, but as an individual.

United States Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Final Round

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Anne Page, Philadelphia, 15—9, 12—15, 12—15, 15—3, 15—10.

Lott Defeats Grant in Final

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago successfully defended his Miami Biltmore tennis title against Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, in the finals Saturday, winning 9—7, 6—4, 11—9. Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of New York, the national indoor champions, won the Miami Biltmore doubles title yesterday, defeating Francis X. Shields of New York and Ricardo Morales of Cuba, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—0, in a sharply played final.

Summers Wins U. S. Title

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 (AP)—Jack Summers of Boston, Massachusetts Institute of Technology coach, defeated Johnny Skillman of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., the defending titleholder, yesterday in the final struggle for the 1934 national professional squash racquets championship. The scores were 11—15, 4—15, 18—14, 15—2 and default.

French Tie U. S. at Hockey

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP)—The visiting United States amateur hockey team played a 2 to 2 tie with a selected French combination Saturday night.

College Wrestling Results

Amherst 20, Wesleyan 14.
Columbia 24, Brooklyn P. I. 8.
E. Stroudsburg 34, Rider 0.

Dartmouth Pushes Princeton Quintet Out of First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 15—Dartmouth ousted Princeton from first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League by the margin of a single point here Saturday night, Alfred E. Bonniwell '35 tossing the winning basket with five seconds to play. The final score was 31 to 30 in the Green's favor. With Bonniwell leading the scoring with 17 points, the Big Green staged a sensational show as the lead alternated throughout the second half. Capt. R. Kenneth Fairman '34 led the Princeton scorers with 10 points. The summary:

Dartmouth		Princeton
Bonniwell, lf	rg	Grebauskas
Edwards, Davis, rf	lg	MacMillan
Miller, Goss, c	c	Larsen
Kraszewski, lg	rf	Seibert
Stangle, rg	lf	Fairman

Score—Dartmouth College 31, Princeton University 30. Goals from floor—Bonniwell 3, Edwards 2, Kraszewski 2, Goss for Dartmouth; Fairman 5, Seibert 2, Grebauskas 2, MacMillan for Princeton. Goals from foul—Goss 2, Bonniwell, Edwards, Kraszewski for Dartmouth; Larsen 4, Seibert 3, Grebauskas 3 for Princeton. Referee—Walsh. Umpire—Murray.

The University of Pennsylvania won an Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League game in Harvard's new indoor athletic building Saturday evening, defeating the Crimson by 38 to 22. Play was rather slow in the first half, but Penn opened up in the second session and left the Crimson behind. The score at the half favored the winners, 12 to 11. Robert L. Freeman '35, Penn center, was the scoring star of the night with 19 points. The summary:

Pennsylvania		Harvard
O'Donnell, Brown, lf	rg	Fletcher, Grady
MacDonald, Pennypacker, Ludwig, rf	lg	Ferriter, Henderson
Freeman, c	c	Boys, Morse
Hashagen, Tanseer, lg	rf	Comfort, Adzigian
Kosloff, Kellett, rg	lf	Ernst, Merry

Score—Pennsylvania 38, Harvard 22. Goals from floor—Freeman 8, O'Donnell 3, Hashagen 2, MacDonald, Pennypacker, Kellett for Pennsylvania; Boys 4, Merry 2, Ernst, Comfort, Grady for Harvard. Goals from foul—Freeman 3, Hashagen 2, O'Donnell for Pennsylvania; Ernst 3, Ferritter for Harvard. Referees—Tobey and Young.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 15—Cornell University furnished somewhat of a surprise and at the same time seriously handicapped Columbia University in its effort to get back the championship title in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here, Saturday, when the Red and White defeated the Blue and White, 30 to 28. It was Cornell's initial appearance in league competition this year and the second defeat for Columbia. John J. Ferraro '34 was high scorer for Cornell with 16 points, while Owen E. McDowell '34 was high scorer for Columbia with 14. The summary:

Cornell		Columbia
Ferraro, lf	rg	T. Mason
Houck, rf	lg	Meisel, Watrell
McGraw, Downer, Voelker, c	c	McDowell
Dykes, lg	rf	Nash, Asselin
Freed, Wilson, rg	lf	Tomb

Score—Cornell University 30, Columbia University 28. Goals from floor—Ferraro 6, Downer 2, Freed 2, McGraw for Cornell; McDowell 6, Nash 2, Meisel 2, Tomb, Watrell for Columbia. Goals from foul—Ferraro 4, Houck 2, Freed 2 for Cornell; Nash 2, McDowell 2 for Columbia. Referee—Mr. Kenney. Umpire—Mr. Degnan. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Beavers Lose Ground To Cubs in Standing

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	10	3	6	54	46	23
Quebec	8	4	8	45	42	20
Providence	7	5	6	34	38	19
Philadelphia	6	4	8	47	45	16
New Haven	7	2	10	31	40	16

Result Jan. 13

Boston 3, Providence 3, overtime.

Result Jan. 14

New Haven 2, Quebec 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15—Quebec Beavers lost ground to the Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, the Boston Cubs, here last night by losing to the New Haven Eagles, 2 to 1. The local Eagles took the lead in the first period, but Quebec came back to tie at 2m. 58s. of the second session. The tie was short-lived however, for Dunning scored the winning goal at 5m. 45s. of the same period. The summary:

New Haven		Quebec
Maracle, A. Wilson, Kinsella, lw	rw	McIntyre, Toupin, Blake
Carson, Chouinard, Carleton, c	c	Lowrey, Ward, Dube
Perkins, Dunning, Wood, rw	lw	McCabe, H. Wilson, Lowrey
McBride, ld	rd	Molyneaux, Wilcox
R. McCully, rd	ld	Ayres, Wilcox
Moore, g	g	Smith

Score—New Haven 2, Quebec 1. Goals—Chouinard, Dunning for New Haven; Wilcox for Quebec. Assists—Kinsella 2, Dunning for New Haven. Officials—H. W. Burch and N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

In one of the best-played and most exciting games on Boston ice this season the Bruin Cubs and Providence Reds played to a 3-to-3 overtime tie in the Canadian-American Hockey League Saturday night. The Reds were trailing, 3 to 0, halfway through the first period. Harrington, Giroux and Murray provided the most of the visiting offense with two scoring points apiece. Bert McInenly helped the Boston cause with a goal and an assist. The summary:

Boston		Providence
Heximer, Harnott, Halliday, lw	rw	Giroux, Taylor, Rivers
F. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir, c	c	Murray, Gaudreault
Filmore, Davie, Cunningham, rw	lw	Harrington, Hart, Alexandre
J. Jerwa, McInenly, ld	rd	Lesieur, McVicar
Lane, J. Jerwa, rd	ld	Mulligan, Trapp, Gaudreault
Jackson, g	g	Byrne

Score—Boston 3, Providence 3. Goals—Lane, McInenly, Davie for Boston; Murray, Harrington, Giroux for Providence. Assists—McInenly, Heximer, Halliday for Boston; Harrington, Gaudreault, Giroux, Murray for Providence. Officials—W. J. Stewart and H. W. Burch. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

College Swimming Results

Amherst 53, Mass. State 24.
Conn. State 50, Union 27.
Indiana 61, De Pauw 23.
Princeton 61, Lehigh 10.
Rider 43, Albright 16.
Rutgers 41, Columbia 30.
Wesleyan 44, Worcester P. I. 33.
Williams 49, M. I. T. 28.
Yale 39, New York 32.

College Hockey Results

Bowdoin 1, Bates 1.
Colgate 2, West Point 1.
Hamilton 3, Middlebury 0.
Michigan 1, Michigan Tech 0.
Princeton 3, Harvard 0.
Sea Gulls 3, Clarkson Tech 1.

College Fencing Results

Harvard 11, Hartford F. C. 6.
New Haven F. C. 9, Yale 8.

College Track Result

Northeastern 47, Brown 25.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE Red Sox cut down their roster to 24 players Sunday morning when they released five men to the Kansas City club of the American Association, with whom the Yawkey-Collins organization has a working agreement. Urban Pickering and Curt Fullerton, infielder and pitcher, respectively, have been released outright. Justin McLaughlin, pitcher, and Melo Almada and George Stumpf, outfielders, will play in Kansas City under option. General Manager Eddie Collins said directly after the announcement of release that he felt McLaughlin, Almada and Stumpf would gain far more experience as regulars with the fast American Association outfit than they would as part-time workers on the Red Sox. Collins also believes that Roger Peckinpaugh, manager of Kansas City, can pass along as much baseball knowledge as any pilot in the minors.

Although neither Bucky Harris or Collins would talk on the matter, it is reliably rumored that Big Dale Alexander will figure in a minor-league deal very soon. With Eddie Morgan around, Alex hasn't much of a chance to be regular first baseman.

Big Bill Tilden, who with Ellsworth Vines heads the professional tennis program at the Boston Garden tonight, made a personal appearance at the Sears Roebuck & Co. department store, 201 Brookline Avenue, this afternoon. Tilden lectured on tennis in general and also showed the crowd some of the famous strokes that carried him to the top of the tennis world.

Clarence G. McDavitt Sr. of Newton and eight other members of the Dartmouth athletic council held a special meeting in the Hotel Statler yesterday in an effort to reach a decision on the much-discussed football coaching situation, but this morning the Green was apparently still without a varsity mentor. Mr. McDavitt admitted late last night that no definite selection would be forthcoming as a result of the meeting.

We notice that although Red Grange was the star of the Chicago Bears' 26-to-7 football victory over an all-star Southern California eleven at Los Angeles yesterday afternoon, it was the Redskin halfback, Cliff Battles, who scored the final Chicago touchdown. Incidentally, Glenn Edwards, Ernie Pinckert and Jim Musick were in the all-star lineup.

Mrs. George W. Wightman retained her women's singles Boston district ping-pong championship Saturday evening at the Burroughs Newsboy Foundation. The scores were 21—7, 19—21, 21—16, 21—19. Joseph Filipch captured the men's singles title by defeating Julian Weiss, 19—21, 21—14, 13—21, 21—16, 21—13.

The Skating Club of Boston has completed arrangements for an ice carnival at the Arena March 16 and 17, for the benefit of the Children's Hospital. Sonja Henie of Norway and Karl Shafer of Austria, two of the outstanding figure skaters in the world, are expected to be among those on the program.

The Berry Hockey Club of Jamaica Plain will make a three-day tour into Maine it is announced by Owner Ben Beresson. On Jan. 28 the local club meets the Waterville Hockey Club and on Jan. 30 opposes the Lewiston Cyclones. A game for the 29th will be booked within a few days.

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will hold its first open swimming meet of 1934 at the Boston Y. M. C. A. on next Friday evening. There will be three events for male swimmers.

Five U. S. Skating Records Bettered

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 15 (AP)—Five national outdoor records were surpassed in the second annual Ten Thousand Lakes skating championships yesterday.

Richard Beard, Minneapolis, bettered three in the junior boys' group, while Dorothy Franey, St. Paul, lowered two records in the senior girls' class.

Beard, entering his second year of competition, covered the 220-yard dash in 19s., as compared with the 19.4s. mark set by Herbert Flack at Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1929. In the 440, Beard went over the line in 38.7s. Flack skated it in 39.8s. to a record at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1929. In the three-quarter-mile event, Beard's time was 2m. 24s., as compared with Leo Freizinger at Oconomowoc, Wis., Jan. 24, 1932.

Miss Franey won the 220 for senior girls in 20.7s. The recognized mark of 21.2s. was made Jan. 12, 1929, at Detroit by Loretto Neitzel. In the half mile Miss Franey negotiated the distance in 1m. 32.5s., as against 1m. 34.6s., also set by Miss Neitzel at Detroit, Feb. 9, 1929.

De Oro Has Chance To Tie for the Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15—When play is resumed today in the United States three-cushion billiard tournament here the veteran Alfredo De Oro, a former national champion at both pocket and three-cushion billiards, will attempt to make it a two-way tie for first place with Leonard Kenney of Chicago, when the former plays Marcus Catton of Oakland, Calif., in the second afternoon game.

Saturday night, at the end of the first three days of play, Kenney led the field of eight with two victories and no defeats, while close on his heels is De Oro, the New Yorker, with one game won and none lost.

Kinrey Matsuyama and Arthur Woods of New York; Charles McCourt, Cleveland, and Catton follow, each having lost one and won one. In seventh place is Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago with no victories and one defeat while in last place is Robert B. Harper, Denver, with two losses charged against him.

The two players finishing one and two qualify to compete for the world championship, which opens in New York on Feb. 5, when Welker Cochran will be called upon to defend his title in a field of 11 other players.

Harvard Club and B. A. A. Remain in Tie for Lead

Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association Interclub Standing

Class A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston A. A.	16	4	.800
Harvard Club	16	4	.800
Harvard University	14	6	.700
Union Boat Club	12	8	.600
University Club	6	14	.300
Harvard Graduates	6	14	.300
Walk-Over Club	5	15	.250
Neighborhood Club	4	16	.200

Harvard Club of Boston and Boston Athletic Association remained in a tie for first place in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association Class A interclub standing as the result of week-end play. The B. A. A. team, playing at home, took the measure of the University Club quintet, winning all five matches, while Harvard Club did the same to the Harvard Graduates at Harvard Club.

Union Boat Club won a 4-to-1 victory over Neighborhood Club at Quincy, while Harvard University journeyed to Brockton to win 4 to 1 over the Walk-Over Club.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	12	2	8	46	49	26
Syracuse	11	2	10	64	53	24
Windsor	10	1	12	41	47	21
Buffalo	7	7	8	48	42	21
Cleveland	10	1	9	54	54	21
London	8	3	11	37	45	19

Results Jan. 13

Windsor 1, Buffalo 0.
London 2, Cleveland 1.

Result Jan. 14

Windsor 1, Syracuse 0.

Ruth Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—With all the fanfare, but not the large contract figures of the old days, Babe Ruth today signed with the New York Yankees as a player for another year at $35,000, the lowest salary since 1921, when he received $30,000 for his second year with the New Yorkers. With Col. Jacob J. Ruppert a beaming witness, the Babe put his signature to the contract, the terms of which he and the Colonel had agreed on last Friday.

Red Grange Scores Twice

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (AP)—Harold (Red) Grange galloped like a ghost out of the past yesterday, scoring two of the touchdowns which gave Chicago's Bears a 26-to-7 victory over a Southern California all-star football team before a near capacity crowd of 20,000 at Wrigley Field.

Columbia and Rutgers Divide Aquatic Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Rutgers and Columbia divided honors in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet at the Morningside Heights pool, Saturday, the former winning the swimming events 41 to 30, while the Blue and White took the waterpolo game 39 to 14. Walter Spence '34 was the star of the meet, winning the 220 and 440-yard freestyle races and swimming anchor on the winning Rutgers relay team. The summary of the swimming events follows:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; T. P. Brick '34, Rutgers, second; W. T. Kyle '34, Rutgers, third. Time—24s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings '35, Columbia; T. F. Brick '34, Rutgers, second; Robert Jennings, Columbia, third. Time—55s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; T. A. Wright '34, Columbia, second; J. R. Wood, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 21⅘s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; T. A. Wright '34, Columbia, second; Hugh Olson '34, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 8s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers; T. J. Mulcahy, Columbia, second; S. J. Greenzieg, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 49 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. B. Boyd Jr. '34, Columbia; Louis Meyer Jr. '35, Rutgers, second; K. E. Wilhelm '34, Columbia, third. Time—2m. 42 3-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by F. L. Faulkner '36, Rutgers (76.88 points); W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers, second (74.23 points); M. W. Black, Columbia, third (61 points).

440-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers University (T. F. Brick '34, W. T. Kyle '34, W. Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Walter Spence '34). Time—3m. 45s.

Metric Distances For Indoor Track Meet

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—A special convention of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. was held last night to make arrangements for the annual indoor championships which will be run on the metric system and in Madison Square Garden for the first time in history on Monday, March 5.

After considerable debate, the delegates finally agreed on the suitable metric distances to correspond to the customary one-mile and two-mile runs and the one-mile and two-mile relays.

Replacing the one-mile run will be one at 1500 meters while the usual two-mile run was re-set for 3000 meters. The relay distances, however, were set at 1600 and 3200 meters, respectively, the four men in the shorter relay to run 400 meters each, and in the longer, 800 meters each.

The freshman relay, usually a mile and seven-eighths, was re-set at 2900 meters with "legs" of 200, 400, 800 and 1500 meters.

Vines Victor Over Tilden in Four Sets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Stroking and smashing in the style that carried him to top amateur heights in 1932, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Saturday night won his first professional victory by downing an erratic William T. Tilden 2d, in four sets.

Tilden, the 40-year-old master professional, obviously annoyed by the gallery and decisions of the linemen, showed only flashes of extended power in losing 6—0, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

The third chapter of the Vines-Tilden series appeared to belong to the young Californian on his merits, however. Obviously having found his form on the indoor canvas court after losing to Tilden in four sets in Philadelphia, he matched his rival in speed and strategy when both were playing their hardest.

Altering the strategy employed in his first two losing matches, Vines Saturday night stormed the net at every opportunity.

Spitz Wins Close Jump

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—George Spitz, the New York University high jumper who holds the world indoor record, had a narrow escape from defeat Saturday night as he opened his indoor campaign at the Manhattan Athletic League handicap meet at the 168th Regiment Armory. Spitz made a leap of 6ft., 7⅝in., but won the event only because he was the scratch man in the event. William Eipel of Manhattan gained a tie with the aid of a four-inch handicap and a jump of 6ft., 3⅜in., but was reduced to second place automatically. Ed. Krauss of the Damon A. C., handicapped at 6 inches, was third at 6ft., 6⅝in., and Morris Berofsky with four inches, fourth at 6ft., 4⅝in.

Bobsleigh Races Start

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—Ivan Brown drove the Keene Valley Scandals to first place in the novice four-man bobsleigh races on Mt. Van Hovenberg Olympic run yesterday. These were the first races of the current season. Brown's time was 2m. 9.9s. for the three heats. On his team was John Otis, Vincent Beede and Elmer Ellsworth, brakeman. A heavy snowfall Saturday night made the straightaway slow although the 22-foot high curves were in excellent condition.

College Squash Racquets

M. I. T. 3, Yale 2.
Princeton 9, Princeton Club 6.

Vines Out to Tie Series With Tilden

Close to 10,000 persons will be shown to their seats in the Boston Garden tonight to see William Tatem Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia and Henry Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., in the fourth professional match of their long world tour. Bruce P. Barnes of Texas and Vincent Richards of New York will start tonight's program with a singles match at 8:15, which will be followed by the Tilden-Vines contest shortly after 9. A doubles match between Tilden and Barnes and the team of Vines and Richards should keep the program going until nearly midnight.

So far in the 1934 tour Tilden has won two matches and Vines one, with the Californian finding nimself more and more at home on the canvas court. On the opening night in New York last Wednesday, Vines, with only two days' practice on the indoor court, although beaten, earned more points than his conqueror. In Philadelphia Vines took a set from Tilden, and then in Washington Saturday beat the veteran in four sets.

Tilden, still ranked as the supreme one-match player of the day, has won, in his professional career, a total of 323 matches against 87 lost.

Baron and Hanson Reach Final Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Two unexpected players will fight out the final round of the Clyde Martin Memorial squash tennis invitation tournament at the Yale Club tomorrow, as the result of a pair of upsets in the semifinal round of the tourney, played on Saturday.

The greatest surprise of the day was the victory of Milton Baron of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, over the national champion, Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club. Then Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, filled the lower bracket, when he defeated Robert C. Hynson of Princeton Club, who had previously defeated Philip T. Moore and Edward R. Larigan, higher ranking players than Hanson.

Baron, winner of the fall scratch tournament, has been playing fine squash, but the champion was expected to win with ease, as he had done in the Princeton Club tourney. But Baron led all the way, and except in the third game, was superior in every respect. Then Wolf used every bit of his power and strategy to halt the career of the elder player, and won the game. But the customary rest brought Baron back to his best form, and though another climb after Baron led at 13—5, brought Wolf to 11—13, the next two points went to Baron for victory at 15—7, 15—8, 8—15, 15—11.

Hanson found Hynson off the form he showed in the two preceding rounds, while he was displaying his finest squash. But even then, the Princetonian carried the battle to the very end, coming from behind to get within a point of forcing extra points in the final game. The score was 15—8, 15—7, 2—15, 11—15, 15—13:

Clyde Martin Memorial Squash Tennis Invitation Tournament—Semifinal Round

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C. 15—7, 15—8, 8—15, 15—11.
Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, defeated Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—7, 2—15, 11—15, 15—13.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 37, Louisiana State 29.
Alfred 30, Niagara 20.
Amherst 25, Wesleyan 20.
Augustana 43, Armour 28.
Brigham Young 42, Utah State 35.
Carleton 32, Beloit 24.
C. C. N. Y. 32, Manhattan 15.
Clarkson 49, Hamilton 23.
Colorado 21, Denver A. C. 19.
Colorado C. 27, Denver 20.
Concordia 36, Northwestern C. 29.
Cornell 30, Columbia 28.
Creighton 37, Grinnell 20.
Dartmouth 31, Princeton 30.
DeKalb 27, Carroll 18.
Denison 42, Oberlin 21.
Drexel Alumni 36, Drexel 27.
Duke 29, Navy 22.
Emporia 42, Haskell 36.
Elon Col. 35, Apprentice Sch. 17.
Eureka 29, Bradley 20.
Evansville 24, Ball State 23.
Georgia Tech 33, Georgia 25.
Hamline 39, St. Mary's 0.
Hanover 34, Oakland City 28.
Hobart 43, Hartwick 33.
Illinois 32, Chicago 26.
Illinois Wes 42, Shurtleff 33.
Kentucky 44, Tennessee 23.
Knox 26, Western Ill. S. T. 18.
Lawrence 42, Lake Forest 19.
Lebanon Valley 37, F. and M. 36.
Long Island 49, Wagner 21.
Marshall 37, Miami 16.
Maryland 29, Virginia P. I. 24.
Minnesota 39, Iowa 38.
Mississippi 45, Southwestern 15.
Missouri 36, Nebraska 26.
Montana 46, Montana Mines 38.
Mt. St. Mary's 35, Washington 17.
Muhlenberg 45, Albright 36.
Murray T. 40, T. P. I. 26.
New York Aggies 30, Moravian 23.
Northeastern 34, Middlebury 24.
Northwestern 32, Ohio State 25.
North Carolina 32, W. and L. 24.
North Central 35, Carthage 29.
Notre Dame 37, Butler 17.
N. Y. U. 40, Fordham 28.
Oklahoma 43, Iowa State 19.
Oregon 30, Oregon State 26.
Pennsylvania 38, Harvard 22.
Pennsylvania M. C. 32, Haverford 21.
Penn State 44, Bucknell 21.
Penn. 30, Columbia C. 27.
Purdue 47, Indiana 13.
Randolph Macon 36, Wilson T. 13.
Rice 37, Southern Methodist 25.
Rochester 25, Union 21.
Rutgers 44, Lehigh 10.
R. I. State 50, Coast Guard 21.
Simpson 29, Parsons 23.
Stevens Tech 35, Lafayette 12.
St. Francis 28, Brooklyn Poly 16.
St. Thomas 57, West Maryland 24.
St. Vincent's 21, Youngstown 15.
Syracuse 27, Mich. State 21.
Temple 31, St. Joseph's 27.
Texas Christian 28, Arkansas 21.
Texas 44, Baylor 35.
Trinity 45, Clark 24.
Tufts 62, M. I. T. 27.
U. C. L. A. 32, Stanford 31.
Upsala 55, Cooper Union 34.
Utah 40, Montana State 18.
Valparaiso 35, Illinois C. 27.
Vanderbilt 23, Tulane 21.
Wabash 35, Earlham 23.
Washington 32, Oklahoma Aggies 30.
Waynesburg 51, W. Va. Wesleyan 34.
Westminster 45, Slippery Rock 30.
West Point 47, Vermont 23.
West Virginia 37, Georgetown 32.
Wheaton 29, Huntington Col. 26.
William and Mary 41, Roanoke 40.
Wisconsin 34, Michigan 23.
Wooster 45, Kenyon 28.
Worcester P. I. 41, Conn. State 35.
Yale 37, Montclair A. C. 36.

Hershey Team Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Hershey Chocolate bars continued to gain on Baltimore Orioles in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League series yesterday afternoon at Madison Square Garden, winning from the New York Athletic Club by a score of 4 to 0, with Wink Foulis, player manager, making a goal and assisting on another. In the evening at the Bronx Coliseum the Bronx Hockey Club also kept on advancing by a 6 to 0 victory over the Crescent-Hamilton Athletic Club.

College Polo Results

Penn M. C. 6½, Allenhurst P. C. 3½.
West Point 17, Squadron A. 6.
Westwood 13½, Harvard 7.

Rangers, Hawks And Red Wings Score Victories

No Changes in Group Races—Canadian Teams All Fail to Triumph

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	11	6	7	39	28	28
Rangers	11	6	7	45	39	28
Detroit	12	3	9	50	55	27
Boston	9	3	13	48	61	21
Canadian Division						
Toronto	15	5	4	85	40	35
Canadiens	10	4	11	45	48	24
Montreal	7	6	11	41	61	20
Ottawa	7	5	13	58	58	19
Americans	6	6	13	53	74	18

Results Jan. 13

Ottawa 0, Canadiens 0, overtime.
Toronto 2, Americans 2, overtime.

Results Jan. 14

Detroit 2, Boston 0.
Rangers 3, Montreal 1.
Chicago 4, Americans 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 15—Frank Carson was the dominating factor in a 2-to-0 victory for Detroit Red Wings over Boston Bruins in a hard-fought National Hockey League game here last night. More than 10,000 fans saw the veteran Detroit right-winger score both goals to turn back the husky Bostonians. He got the first one early in the second period on a pass from Leighton Emms. Late in the third period he raced away from four Boston attackers and dodged Aubrey Clapper to score on Thompson from close range.

Detroit		Boston
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, lw	rw	Oliver, Lamb, Patterson
Pettinger, Weiland, Starr, c	c	Barry, Stewart, O'Neil
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, rw	lw	Siebert, Beattie, Gross, Galbraith
Buswell, Graham, Young, ld	rd	Clapper, Hitchman, Galbraith
Goodfellow, Graham, rd	ld	Smith, Smillie
Cude, g	g	Thompson

Score—Detroit 2, Boston 0. Goals—Carson 2 for Detroit. Assist—Emms for Detroit. Officials—R. W. Hewitson and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 15—Although Beveridge, in the Ottawa goal, did not have so many shots to handle as did Chabot in the Canadiens' cage, the majority of the stops made by the former were from short range and it was his performance that was largely responsible for the Ottawa Senators securing a scoreless tie here on Saturday against the Canadiens. He was aided by poor finish by Canadien attackers when they had him apparently beaten.

Ottawa		Canadiens
Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey, lw	rw	Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin
Kaminsky, Voss, Howe, Cox, c	c	Lepine, Riley
Finnigan, D. Roche, Saunders, rw	lw	Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Shields, Leduc, ld	rd	S. Mantha, Bourgault
Bowman, Hollett, rd	ld	Carson, Burke, Portland
Beveridge, g	g	Chabot

Score—Ottawa 0, Canadiens 0. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 15—The New York Americans held the group-leading Maple Leafs to a tie for the second time in the three meetings when on Saturday they shared the points in a local National Hockey League game as a result of a 2-all score. As was the case in New York on Thursday, the group leaders had to come from behind to get the division of the points, the visitors twice holding the lead.

Maple Leafs		Americans
H. Jackson, Cotton, Kilrea, lw	rw	Martin, Burke, Picketts
Primeau, Blair, Thoms, c	c	Himes, Conn, Chapman, R. Jackson
Boll, Doraty, Sands, rw	lw	McVeigh, Klein, Gracie
Levinsky, Horner, ld	rd	Dutton, Doran
Day, Clancy, rd	ld	Brydge, Murray
Hainsworth, g	g	Worters

Score—Maple Leafs 2, Americans 2. Goals—H. Jackson and Cotton for Maple Leafs; Burke and Gracie for Americans. Assists—Boll, Primeau, Blair and Doraty for Maple Leafs; Dutton and R. Jackson for Americans. Referees—M. J. Rodden and Dr. F. L. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—New York Rangers maintained their tie with Chicago by scoring a 3-to-1 victory over Montreal Maroons last night, as they completed their first half of the schedule. Frank Boucher scored twice unassisted and played a large part in the victory. The lone Maroon goal came in the final minute of play, after Maroons had hammered with four forwards during most of the final period. Maroons shuffled their forwards, using four on occasion.

N. Y. Rangers		Montreal
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw	rw	Ward, Robinson, Brydson, Smith
Boucher Ripley, Dutkowski, Murdoch, c	c	Smith, Blinco, Kilrea, Brydson
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, rw	lw	Northcott, Trottier
Johnson, Brennan, F. Cook, ld	rd	Wentworth, Evans
Seibert, Heller, W. Cook, rd	ld	Frew, Mackenzie, Wentworth
Aitkenhead, g	g	Kerr

Score—Rangers 3, Maroons 1. Goals—Boucher 2, Keeling for Rangers; Ward for Montreal. Assists—Dutkowski, Osmundson for Rangers; Brydson for Montreal. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—The Black Hawks of this city defeated the Americans of New York, 4 to 0, in a National Hockey League game at the Chicago Stadium here last night. Some 10,000 spectators saw the locals snap out of their long low-scoring and non-scoring period and make a grand rush on the visitors' goal.

Chicago		Americans
Thompson, Gottselig, Sheppard, lw	rw	Martin, Burke, Picketts
Romnes, Leswick, Cook, c	c	Himes, Conn, Jackson
March, Couture, Goldsworthy, rw	lw	McVeigh, Klein, Gracie
Conacher, Abel, ld	rd	Brydge, Murray
Jenkins, Coulter, rd	ld	Dutton, Doran
Gardiner, g	g	Worters

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 4, New York Americans 0. Goals—Gottselig 2, Conacher and Thompson for Chicago. Assists—Thompson, Romnes, Leswick and Conacher for Chicago. Referees—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal, and G. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Alf Engen Wins Ski Meet

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—On a snow-banked mountainside called "the longest hill in the world," the first professional ski meet of the Winsted Ski Club was held yesterday, with Alf Engen on Salt Lake City winning first prize. Engen alone of the 11 men competitors started from the top of the hill in Colebrook River, four miles from Winsted. His first jump carried him 192 feet, and his second 163, for a total of 355 feet. The only woman competitor, Johanna Kolstad of Oslo, Norway, made a single exhibition jump, which was not measured, to carry off the woman's prize.

MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

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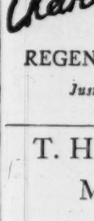
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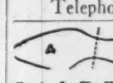

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Daily Features

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Authorized Version

FAMILIAR as the Authorized Version is to students of the English Bible, it may be of interest to recall a few facts regarding its inception. The idea of a new translation of the Bible was approved by King James I (of Britain) in 1604, and from him it received the popular title of "the King James [not, of course, the "Saint James"] Version"; but it was not actually begun till 1607, when a band of 47 men undertook the task of revising such earlier versions as the Bishops' Bible, the translations of Tindale and others, and comparing their renderings with the original texts. In less than three years the version was complete and was first published in 1611.

Strangely enough, "no evidence has yet been produced to show that the version was ever publicly sanctioned by Convocation, or by Parliament, or by the Privy Council, or by the King" (Wescott: "History of the English Bible," edit. 3, p. 119). As one authority has well stated, "It became the 'Authorized' version simply because it was the best" (Hastings Bible Dictionary IV, p. 859).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Perfect infinitive (R. C.) — The correspondent is puzzled about which of the following to use:

1. I should like to have given him something.
2. I should have liked to give him something.
3. I should have liked to have given him something.

This *is* a question. Learned grammarians have wasted much ink on it; and by their disagreements they have succeeded in adding little or nothing to the permanent literature on the subject. Jespersen ("Essentials of English Grammar") endeavors to play safe by calling the three synonymous!

We submit that a fine shade of meaning distinguishes each from the other two. Bear with us now while we delve into the mysteries:

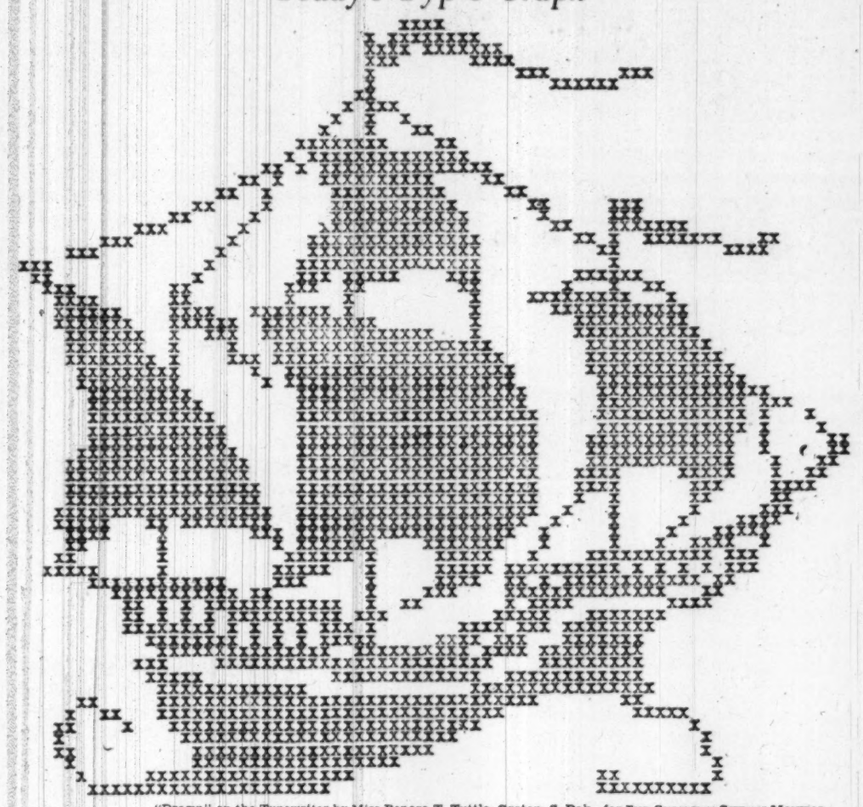
No. 1 suggests a looking backward from the present, but retaining in mind one's present feeling. A duplicate of the sentence may be found in "A Christmas Carol," by Dickens.

No. 2 suggests a looking back to how one's feelings would have reacted to a plan to give. A corresponding sentence from Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" follows: "I should have liked to make her a little present."

No. 3 suggests a looking back to how the speaker might have felt had he not failed to make the gift. Fowler ("Modern English Usage") scorns this form; but Vizetelly ("How to Use English") defends it. Curme ("Syntax") says: "The perfect infinitive is in order when it is desired to indicate that the intention at the time was that a contemplated act should take place prior to another act that is mentioned in connection with it." He gives this example: "I had meant to have visited Paris and to have returned to London before my father arrived from America."

Ho-hum!

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Benora T. Tuttle, Groton, S. Dak., for The Christian Science Monitor

GALLANT GALLEON

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

Before the Government received accounts of battles in the Mexican War, James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald published them. His "pony express" system made this possible.

Whitelaw Reid, who gained control of the New York Tribune property and secured for himself the editorial post of Horace Greeley, defeated presidential candidate, 1872, lived to taste defeat himself. He was the Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1892. With Benjamin Harrison, he went down in defeat before Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.

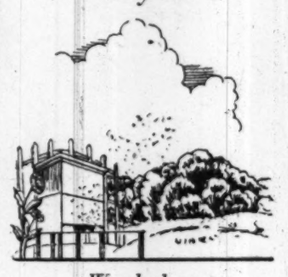
"An account of crusading journalism more thrilling than a shilling shocker," is the way the Publisher's Auxiliary, Dec. 30, 1933, describes "My Own Story," by Fremont Older, managing editor of the San Francisco Bulletin for 24 years, and well known as editor of the Call-Bulletin.

A selected list of biographical, autobiographical, and inspirational books on famous newspaper reporters and editors, was published in the Dec. 30, 1933, issue of the Publisher's Auxiliary. More complete lists may be found in the files of Editor and Publisher.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation For Today

WHO overcomes by force, hath overcome but half his foe. —MILTON *in "Paradise Lost."*

Betty Bee



Wanderlust

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE was a very good little bee. Never had she shirked her duties. True, she had forsaken work on one occasion to swarm with her companions, but for that she could not be too harshly criticized.

It had been a rapturous experience, that excursion into the open. Neither Betty Bee and her sisters nor the wise queen who ruled over them, could have explained why they headed for the woods when they left the hive on that memorable occasion. It may have been an instinct, passed on from generation to generation, for Betty's ancestors had lived in hollow trees in the woods of their native Italy. Perhaps they had noted the field of white clover and sought a home nearer their source of supply.

Now, they were back in a clean new hive. Betty was ready to resume her duties; but among her sisters there was a strange unrest. Instead of gathering nectar or attending to the duties of the hive, many of them were milling about, both outside and within. Almost before she realized it, Betty, too, was seized with the wanderlust, and they were off to new scenes and new adventures.

Farmer Brown recognized the signs. Here was something that called for discipline. Little bees cannot be spanked, nor will verbal reproof correct their waywardness. There are methods, however, of teaching little bees the error of their ways. Little did Betty Bee dream the fate that awaited her. On Wednesday you shall learn of her punishment and reformation.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Solving the Rent Problem

ONE family found that the rent money made such a large hole in the family budget that they decided to find a cheaper home. In looking about, the mother was shocked to find so many to-rent places badly out of repair. She did not wonder at their being empty. She asked the landlord to let her husband, a mechanic, put the places in shape, during his off days, for the rent. Since then they have lived in four houses and have had to pay out only labor for their housing.

Mrs. C. D. L.

Home-Made Candy

A NOVEL way of introducing an especially fine homemade candy is to wrap a piece of it in cellophane and fasten it at a corner of a card on which is printed the place where the candy may be found. Instead of handing out promiscuously, take a box of them into offices and distribute them.

Miss E. H. G.

Parables of Safed the Sage

He Who Was Put Out at First

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE came to me a friend, even a man of mine own age. And he abode with me certain days. . . . And I said, Lest we grow old, let us go to a Ball Game. For there is a Great Game scheduled for this afternoon. And it came to pass at the Ninth Inning that the score was tied. And two men were on Bases, and none out. Then came a man to the Bat, and he let the ball go by. And the Umpire said in a loud voice, Strike One.

And my friend said, That was not fair. He struck not at it.

And I said unto him, Thou art an old fogy. As they play the game now, the Umpire doth call strikes on a man for the balls he ought to strike at, even if he striketh not at them.

And again the ball went by, and the Umpire spake in a loud voice and said, Strike Two.

And a third time the ball came over the Plate, and he struck it lightly, so that the Short-stop got it, and put it to First, so that he was Put Out.

And my friend said, Verily, that was a Shame. For he might have struck earlier and harder and had won his base.

And I said, O thou venerable old Mossback, Thy knowledge of this Great Game is Hoary with Antiquity, and goeth back to the days when a Tick and a Ketch was sure to Fetch and Over the Fence was Out. Didst thou not see, neither consider that in the final innings and with a Tied Score, it was more important to get the men who were on the bases Nearer Home than it would have been to get another man on First Base? Didst thou not see that while the Umpire was Calling Strikes, the man on Second stole to Third, and the man on First made a quick Getaway and Slid to Second? And dost thou not remember that there is only one man out, and there are two good chances of getting a man over the home plate and winning the game?

Now, when the game was over, and that side had won, Behold, the players came by the Bleachers where we were; and I spake to them, and they stopped and spake courteously unto me. For some of them knew me.

And I said, It was Good Work, boys.

And they said, It was Billy that did it. He is the Bully Boy. He won the Game by his Sacrifice Hit.

And I said, Say that word again, and tell me once more the Name of it.

And they said, When a man hath a chance to make a Grandstand Play for his own advantage, but chooseth rather to suffer defeat that he may help his Team, we call it a Sacrifice Hit. Yea, and we love the fellow that hath the Sand to do it.

And I said, Boys, Ye have chosen a Good Name. Listen, for I would speak unto you. There was a time when the Great Game between Good and Evil was Pretty Nearly Tied, and the Way-shower came up. And men looked for Him to make a Great Strike, and a Quick Trip around the Bases, and an Easy Home Run. But He made a Sacrifice Hit, and was Put Out at First, that so His Side might win the Game.

And I said, Boys, when ye crown the Victors who have won in the Great Game of Life by Losing their own Advantage for the Good of the Game, remember that it is for that sake that God hath Highly Exalted him, and given Him the name that is above every name.

And the boys said, Thank you, sir; we will remember.

And I rather think that they will.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Long Course

It would take 503 years to complete every course offered at Yale.

Radcliffe

The first woman to make a gift to Harvard College was Lady Mowlson, née Anne Radcliffe, after whom Radcliffe College was named.

Lord Byron, Swimmer

Lord Byron once swam the Hellespont, a distance of about one mile, in one hour and ten minutes.

In Lighter Vein

—London Passing Show

"Oh, I forgot my keys!"

Today's Limerick

A singer once toured Okla.
And lustily sang "La Pa."
The louder he sang
Much stronger there rang
A tune with a lusty ara.

Social Snippets

A guest never knows how much to laugh at the family joke at the dinner table.

Most of the nuts one sees in society have fallen from old family trees.

Social tact is making your company feel at home, even though you wish they were.

All kinds of social knowledge and graces are useful, but one of the best is to be able to yawn with your mouth closed.—*Boston Transcript.*

Shape Not Important

Butcher: "Do you wish round steak, madam?"

Bride: "Oh, the shape doesn't matter, if it's tender."

Quite Safe

"Don't you want your office furnishings insured?"

"Yes, all except the clock. Everybody watches that."—*Travelers' Beacon.*

Fast Work

It was a Mr. Voege, lucky fellow, who was browsing among the Macy books when two women sauntered up. "Lookit, Emma!" squealed one, holding up a copy of Louisa Alcott's "Little Women." "The picture opened up at Radio City last week 'n' already they got it out in book form!"—*New Yorker.*

The Gentle Hint

Voyager: "Doesn't this ship tip a great deal?"

Steward: "No, sir, not that I've noticed, sir. She leaves that to the passengers, sir."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

222

Having given a thorough study to the various fields of human endeavor, in no employment said the speaker do a young man or a young woman gain a more extensive knowledge than in the newspaper game

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

State Flowers No. 15

Photo Flowers—The Christian Science Monitor

Georgia: Cherokee Rose

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A SON of Georgia was very much astonished when a Connecticut Yankee presumed to praise the glories of mountain laurel, floral queen of the Nutmeg State, and to compare it with the favorite bloom of Georgia, which he called "that imported stranger, the Cherokee Rose."

"Well," spluttered the southerner, "I have never heard such an insinuation. Our rose is named after a famous Indian tribe; and surely it must have been native to the land. I can remember seeing it wild when I was a boy."

But the Yankee was right. The Cherokee Rose, *Rosa lævigata*, was imported by early settlers, who obtained their stock from Japan. It is native also to China and Formosa. It, of course, easily may have been growing in Georgia in the "wild" state 40 years ago; today it grows in all sorts of places outside formal gardens.

Cherokee Rose is a handsome climbing shrub, but not very hardy. Few horticulturists have tried it as a rose stock, but for light, sandy soils it has no superior. The leaves are sharply serrate, smooth, and shiny. The blooms are white, occasionally with a light flush of delicate pink. They appear in June.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

In Glad Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brighton, Mass.

AT CHRISTMAS time there was to be a play of the Nativity at one of the schools, enacted by the fourth grade. The mother of the little girl who was to have the rôle of Mary was appointed to supply the hay or straw which would be used in the manger scene.

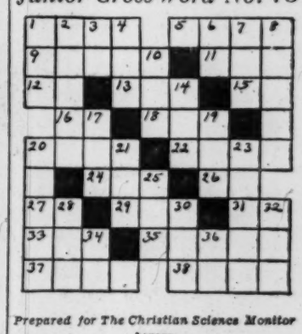
Like many other persons of this motor age, the lady had had few dealings with horses or their accouterments. And all about her neighborhood each yard blossomed with a neat garage—but not a barn in sight.

She then recalled having seen a large stable in Brighton on Market Street. There she drove at dusk and approached the owner on the subject of hay and straw. He was genial and helpful, advising that straw would look more attractive from a distance than hay, as it had a sheen. He then sent his helper into the inner recesses of the barn, and the young man soon emerged with what appeared to be at least half a bale of straw. The mother protested that this was too generous, but she was smilingly told that the extra amount might come in handy.

In questioning the helper, this woman learned that the kind owner had outfitted more than 25 manger scenes for school plays in Brighton, and not a cent would he accept.

Surely this man had the Christmas spirit, and had contributed to the beauty of an idea to be presented. As the mother drove away, night had drawn down its curtain, and a particularly bright star seemed to hang over the friendly stable in benison.

Junior Cross-Word No. 78



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Dash.
5—Specks.
9—Metallic veins.
11—Large serpent.
12—Neuter pronoun.
13—What the spider spins.
15—Musical work (ab.).
16—Aloft.
18—Measure of weight.
20—Island.
22—Precious metal.
24—Affirmative answer.
26—Musical note.
27—Canadian province (ab.).
29—Rodent.
31—Pronoun.
33—Snake-like fish.
35—A stone.
37—To peruse.
38—Vicksburg is third largest city in this State (ab.).

Down

1—Popular name for a college in New Haven.
2—Egyptian water lily.
3—Paid public notice.
4—Recent.
6—Gulf of Siberia.
7—Also.
8—Savory.
10—To solidify.
14—Morass.
17—To work steadily.
19—Word used with NEITHER.
20—Infernal.
21—Contraction of EVER.
23—First name of author of "Alice in Wonderland."
25—Salt.
28—Insect.
30—Beret.
32—Feminine suffix.
34—Musical note.
36—Jumbled type.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: It isn't likely that unemployment will ever be eliminated to the point of making steam-shovel audiences impossible.

Bee-Hive: Well, one way to get the world to wear a path to your doorstep is to try to grow a new lawn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

New Approaches to Disarmament

PROMISES of "an entirely new approach" to the disarmament question have come, in recent weeks, from various capitals and responsible leaders. A notable feature of these still embryonic ideas has been the changed stress placed on the word "disarmament."

The implication of recent statements by leading statesmen is the same. It is that political questions stand in the way of disarmament. For the last fourteen years—ever since the peace treaties were signed—the cry in Europe has been to disarm. Today, after repeated failures to secure disarmament, an uneasy feeling is beginning to manifest itself that perhaps Europe has been putting the cart before the horse. After all, who is going to disarm when he believes that his neighbor is planning a raid on his back yard? And is that neighbor going to remain disarmed when he claims that he is the rightful owner of the back yard?

Why do nations arm themselves? Because they are afraid. Modern wars are not waged for fun. They spring fundamentally from the nursing of real or fancied economic, territorial and political grievances. These grievances engender on the one hand a fear that there is no remedy, and on the other a fear of just or unjust retribution. The fears beget arms and the arms beget more fears, with results that are only too apparent today.

The Treaty of Versailles left a number of important grievances which still rankle. Whether these grievances are justifiable or not is, for the moment, immaterial. The point is that they exist; that they have never been properly considered; and that there is no adequate international machinery for dealing with them. And there is no reliance in the world's will to peace as being sufficient to throttle an attempt to change the *status quo* by force.

What is to be done in these circumstances? Can disarmament make progress except in conjunction with progress in regard to the questions not only of national security but of international justice? Is it not obvious that when there is adequate security and a forum for dealing with disputes, the question of armaments will tend to solve itself? Nobody as an individual taxpayer likes billions to be spent on arms. Every taxpayer can think of a thousand better ways of using the money. But nations are not prepared to forgo the scanty security armaments provide, until they get an offer of something better.

The League Covenant, in its famous Article 16, provides collective sanctions against states which try to settle their disputes by force instead of in the paths of peace. But it is common knowledge that the system cannot be enforced. In the Covenant, again, Article 19 provides for consideration by the League Assembly of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world. But the prospects of change this article holds out are too problematical to give nations with a real or fancied grievance any immediate hope of a remedy.

Hence it is that the "new approaches" to the disarmament question which concern themselves with healing political quarrels and revision of the League Covenant may prove more fruitful than the abortive attempts of the post-war years to persuade nations voluntarily to disarm. There is scriptural authority for first of all dealing with a brother's fault "between thee and him alone." Only if this fails is anyone else to be called in.

In the case of nations, when, regrettably, conciliation has failed and recourse to some legal process is found necessary, there must be an inflexible resolve on the part of the international community to collectively enforce obedience to any decision that may be given. When it is fully realized that the use of armed force as an instrument of national policy will not be tolerated, there will follow real security and a real readiness to disarm. The progress of disarmament thus depends, in the final analysis, on an advancing recognition of the paramount necessity for the reign of law in every branch of human intercourse.

Guiding the Reader

EVERY now and then appears a new list of 100 "best books," once more indicating that too many good books are available to permit any such list to stand as conclusive. The superlative must, with two permanent exceptions, remain a matter of personal taste. The thirty-five college professors, representing the National Council of Teachers of English, whose selective acumen offers the latest list, recognize this handicap by terming the hundred books "outstanding" rather than "best." One may believe there was no serious argument between the professors about the Bible and Shakespeare.

The list is inclusive from Homer to Sinclair Lewis, or, by their titles, from the *Iliad* to *Arrowsmith*. With respect to Homer the compilers were no doubt as one for including both *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, but one may suspect argument between the Arrowsmithians and the Mainstreeters. It would appear also that the compilers were content with comparatively little philosophy, and there may be those to argue that Plato's *Republic* does not alone sufficiently represent the Greek philosophers, or, combined with Marcus Aurelius's *Meditations*, the contribution of philosophers in general. Nevertheless and without any more philosophers and natural scientists (the latter being represented in toto by Darwin's *Origin of Species*), the hundred outstanding books will give the student who elects this guidance plenty of good reading for a long time to come.

A danger of divergence lies in the possibility that having read Dumas's *Three Musketeers* (Nineteenth Century French, Spanish and Italian Literature), he may be tempted to something else by the same author. So off he goes farther and farther away from the hundred outstanding books. Incidentally it seems critical of Spanish and Italian authorship in the nineteenth century that the outstanding French, Spanish and Italian authors are Balzac, Dumas, Flaubert, Hugo and de Maupassant.

The student will perhaps sometimes wonder whether the compilers of the guide have read all the selected books. Quite a number of them invite him to a book of size or a book in more than one volume. Although it will not take the student so very long to read "Fitzgerald, The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," it will take him quite a while to read "Marlowe, Plays and Poems," or "Boswell, Life of Johnson." However intelligently curious about the immediate present, he will have scant time left for *Anthony Adverse*. But it is fine to know that thirty-five professors have agreed on the 100 outstanding books.

Congress and Cuba

FROM sources apparently close to President Roosevelt it is learned that he is fully aware of conditions in Cuba and that his Cuban policy is inspired by both idealistic and practical considerations; that he has a deep sense of the responsibility of the United States for the situation in that island. He is handicapped, of course, by the multitude of domestic affairs which demand his time and thought and by the obstructionist tactics of American sugar interests and power concerns. The latter, it has been said, are among those who have been financing opposition to the Grau Government, and the former, through the well-known sugar lobby in Washington, are seeking to prevent legislation which would strengthen the President's hand in solving the Cuban problem.

Congress can assist the President materially in two directions. Approval of the Costigan bill, recently introduced, would make sugar a basic commodity and therefore subject to limitations in the acreage devoted to production with consequent benefits to the industry as a whole. Furthermore, if the treaty-making powers of the President are increased, probably some of the thorniest diplomatic difficulties now keeping Cuba and the United States at loggerheads may be transformed into ties of abiding friendship.

A misconception which is costly and which has inspired some of the honest opposition to helping Cuba is that domestic difficulties must be attended to first and that affairs of the rest of the world must be left for a more opportune time. The affairs of Cuba are, however, not so alien to the interests of Americans. If the President and Congress propose to help all American sugar interests impartially, their aid must be extended beyond the boundaries of continental United States to embrace the territories and Cuba as well.

And if one must play the tune on the slack string of sordid selfishness, it can be repeated that Cuba has been one of the best customers for agricultural products and goods manufactured in the United States. Policies and legislation beneficial to American sugar growers that deprive other sections of American life of much profitable business can be considered neither truly American nor national in scope, nor essentially sound in economics.

Moreover, there is the oft-repeated warning that present policies toward Cuba may determine for generations the relationships of culture and commerce with the rest of Latin America. A mistake in Cuba can undo overnight all the gains achieved at Montevideo and from the removal of marines from Nicaragua and Haiti. Congress, by strengthening the President's hand, can help save the day. But there is little time for debate and discussion. The problem of Cuba must be attended to before it is too late.

Research Goes to the Dogs

WHEN Dr. W. Reid Blair, director of the New York Zoölogical Park, recently compiled for a writer from the New York Times a graduated scale of intelligence in animals, he doubtless little suspected that he was putting to hazard the very acceptance of natural science by the general public.

Fancy, if you will, the consternation and indignation aroused in the breasts of those—and they are legion—who all their lives have cherished the conviction that dogs and cats were the world's most intelligent animals, when Dr. Blair blandly placed the dog fifth and the cat tenth on his list. First place was accorded to the chimpanzee, followed in descending degree of intelligence by the orang-outan, the elephant, the gorilla, the dog, the beaver, the horse, the sea lion, the bear and the cat. Rating was established on the basis of five qualities: original thought, memory, reasoning power, imitativeness and capacity for training.

If Dr. Blair's list is to be accepted, at least two consequences of major magnitude are axiomatic. In the first place, heartbreaking disillusionment is inevitable among the hosts of men, women and children who have discerned in their familiar pets mentalities second only to those of their masters. And in the second place, perhaps the most ancient unresolved controversy known to animal lovers—that concerned with the relative intellectual superiority of cat versus dog—is automatically resolved in favor of the latter. Hollow victory!

The situation patently is intolerable. Cats and dogs are overwhelmingly the intellectual kings among animals; and dogs (or cats) are in intelligence vastly superior to cats (or dogs). If natural science says no, if it persists in pointing to its silly tests and gadgets, why then it is wrong, and millions of masters of millions of pets rise to confound its pat conclusions.

Back to Red Schoolhouse Days

"CRISIS," "collapse" and other generalities have been linked with the American public school system so often during the depression that such terms have lost much of their effectiveness. But regardless of rhetoric, the stark fact stands out that the school system in the United States not only is in danger of reverting to the standards and status of primitive red schoolhouse days, but in some respects has already done so.

City as well as rural schools are retrograding, as indicated in the alarm of the Citizens' Save Our Schools Committee in Chicago. Not only did 2000 rural schools in twenty-four states fail to open this fall, but the school term in one out of every four cities has been shortened this year. In nearly every large city it is now one or two months shorter than it was seventy to one hundred years ago.

The Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education, which represents the National Education Association and the Department of Superintendence, declares that the nation is literally slipping back into the educational opportunities of the early nineteenth instead of the twentieth century. Twenty-five thousand teachers have been dropped from the schools at the very time when enrollment has substantially increased due to the temporary ban on child labor and other causes. Individual instruction of children is made difficult or impossible. One-fourth of American school-teachers are being paid less (if paid at all!) than factory workers receive under the blanket code of the Administration.

One thing must be said in defense of the outmoded and poorly equipped old red schoolhouse, even in comparison with the modern public school—it did keep open! It was an institution in more senses than one in earlier generations. It was the center of the interest and loyalty of the community. Even though taxes were hard to raise, the school-teacher was paid. Some farm boys might have to start school late in the fall and leave early in the spring to do farm work, but while they did attend they made the most of the opportunities the community provided in the old red schoolhouse.

Skimping on schooling will leave deficiencies not only in the equipment of thousands of boys and girls, but in the quality of community life a generation hence. Through the Joint Committee on the Emergency in Education, educators will ask Congress to appropriate federal funds to prevent the closing of still more schools and to reopen those already closed. This is an extreme measure, but the finances of many localities are so demoralized that there seems to be no alternative.

Uncle Sam has spent $325,000,000 out of the federal pocketbook in the last seven months for relief of the destitute. If such a federal expenditure is necessary and justified, the nation is equally justified in appropriating a substantial sum to rescue and rehabilitate public schools. Material relief there must be to prevent hunger and suffering, but man does not live by bread alone.

Books That Float

FEW philanthropic groups have cast their nets into more productive channels of social welfare than the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which is launching its annual campaign for funds and books to maintain its work among American seafarers. The organization of this floating library service now operating through the principal American ports bespeaks the administrative ability of Mrs. Henry Howard, its founder and president. From a temporary war-time activity, the movement has grown until today it serves the people of nearly 2000 merchant vessels, lighthouses and remote coast guard stations.

Not even the inspiring array of testimonials which appears in its annual report can quite convey what the association's free library service means to the men who sail the lonely ocean tracks. Cut off from day-to-day accounts of important happenings ashore, and above all from even the ordinary recreational opportunities enjoyed by landsmen, seamen naturally appreciate the privileges presented by the ship's circulating library.

The report of the association indicates that constructive reading enriches the lonely existence of its roving beneficiaries. Accounts of seamen promoted to higher stations through the study of technical books which form a part of each library box prove that the work has a practical as well as recreational purpose. Even better proof lies in the fact that more than 100 shipping concerns contribute funds to the movement. This point will be best appreciated by those who realize that a traditional pastime among seamen is to grumble about close-fisted shipowners who invariably are suspected of hewing below the line of seamen's allowances prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act.

Plain facts such as those outlined in this annual report inspire stay-at-homes to overhaul their fireside shelves, weed out a few books from year to year and join with a hearty heave in the work directed by the association.

Editorial Notes

Since Professor Irving Fisher's list of those "who understand the real meaning of money" is limited to nineteen men, he evidently takes for granted that readers will add to it all those women who are bringing up large families on present-day incomes.

The sixteen-word vocabulary claimed for a Sumas (Wash.) canary should enable it to sing almost any of the current crop of so-called popular songs.

Pledges of Administration support by members of Congress indicate that Lame Ducks have been succeeded by Blue Eagles.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Markets, Trade and War Scares

THE report that the League of Nations had determined to look into the question of Japanese invasion of the markets of the world, owing to the low rate of wages prevalent in Japan, suggests an interesting field of speculation. Individual nations, of course, have always taken steps to protect themselves against competition which they consider unfair. It is only about two years since the United States was in a flurry of high indignation against Russia which was supposed to be flooding the American market with the products of forced labor.

Just at present, for some reason, the press has embarked upon a campaign intended to intensify the feeling of antagonism between the United States and Japan. The news of the action of the League of Nations helps along this campaign, and is being widely chronicled under such heads as:

Japan's Trade
Brewing War
Geneva Fears

which was the fashion in which the New York Herald Tribune emphasized the information.

A nation can protect itself against unfair competition of this sort through the imposition of compensatory tariffs, or sometimes even by the adoption of the extreme expedient of shutting out importations from a country which resorts to "dumping," or unfair competition. But the primary question is, "What constitutes unfair competition?" It is not long since the United States was accused by a chorus of European nations of dumping its surplus products into their markets. The charge now made against Japan is that wages there are so low as to make it impossible for any producing nation to compete with them. But is it possible that this would "brew war" as the New York newspaper hints? Can any country set itself up as the arbiter of the rate of wages in other countries?

This whole question of international trade could very readily be made to contribute to the dangers of war if nations failed to apply a rule of reason. When every producing nation in the world would like to, and does, use every possible method of underselling its neighbors, it is rather difficult to determine the precise point at which the methods of cutting down the costs of production can fairly be construed as a justification for political methods of retaliation, and especially for the adoption of policies which might lead to war.

Consider, for example, the complications which seem still to stand in the way of the widely advertised proposition of the United States Government to swap bacon for booze. The suggestion is made that if we admit whisky to our markets England should agree in return to take a proportionate amount of our hog products, notably bacon.

But here enter new complications. The United States used to do quite a considerable export business with Denmark. The one great productive industry in Denmark is the hog and dairy products industry. The Danes long ago saw that for their bacon the British Isles furnished the best possible market. The British saw that for certain of their products Denmark should be the largest customer. So these countries entered into exactly the form of compact which the United States would now like to establish with Great Britain, except that the Danes, being wiser than we, didn't take whisky in exchange, but useful goods. The British contract is to take 60 per cent of the bacon produced in Denmark, and in return Denmark throws open its markets almost exclusively to British products. Obviously this agreement with Denmark blocks a similar agreement with the United States.

But more; by the terms of the Ottawa Agreement, Great Britain is obliged ultimately to take practically all of its supplies of bacon from members of the British Commonwealth. It is already taking all that they offer. As they become more productive it will have to cut down the amounts purchased from Denmark, and would have to cut down the amount it can take from us in exchange for its useful and nutritious whisky.

Obviously all this sort of exchange of markets and regulation of imports possesses possibilities of danger to the good feeling between countries. If the League of Nations can properly consider seriously the right of Japan to produce goods so cheaply that other countries cannot compete with them, can it not likewise make a trade issue over the right of this or that country to tie itself up by quota agreements so that it becomes in fact a closed market to many other producing nations? As the struggle for markets increases in its vigor, so artificial methods of regulation are likely to contribute greatly to that international irritation out of which too often springs a war.

An Adventure in Nonchalance

RIGHTS of the non-smoker have been so completely lost sight of that one would have difficulty in convincing a smoking audience that they ever did exist. Let us dust them off, however, and see what they look like.

Mr. Nonsmoker goes into a café. We will grant him that right. Upon choosing his table he finds it littered with the wreckage left by a party of smokers; fag-ends in saucers, ashes in teacups, matches scattered promiscuously over the table, acrid smell of burned-out butts. He waits patiently until the waitress has made the table ship-shape again, and notes her surprise that he gives evidence of not wishing to use the ubiquitous smoking outfit. He is about ready to enjoy his meal, when he sees a billowy cloud curling around him. He glances around, timidly, and sees a smartly dressed young couple helping each other to get started on a smoke-fest. Mr. Nonsmoker is just unfortunate in having chosen a place where the draft, over which the smokers have no control and in which they display no interest whatever, wafts the smoke to him. So he suffers in silence and in apparent appreciation of the favor.

Mr. Nonsmoker goes to a baseball game; a football game; the auto races; a band concert; a track meet; it is all the same, no matter where. Cigars, pipes, cigarettes, all keep him smoked; there is no escape. He drops in for an ice-cream. The young fellow next to him balances his cigarette on the edge of the counter; a penetrating and peculiarly objectionable odor of smoldering tobacco twists up to Mr. Nonsmoker. He glances at the smoker and wonders. But he knows that here discretion is really better than valor. He knows that he does not have to sit at that counter at that particular time. It is so unfortunate for Mr. Nonsmoker, this unhappy knack of choosing so many places and times to be annoyed by tobacco smoke. He should be more deft in his choosing.

Mr. Nonsmoker is a director of his club. Being a regular attendant at board meetings, he is thoroughly cured for a couple of hours each sitting and emerges into fresh air almost determined to eat garlic the next time in retaliation. Of course, he knows he really will not be so selfish, but he almost wishes he could be shockingly so just for once.

But that night, he goes to the club banquet. That is where he really enjoys himself! As soon as the courses are started, the person next to him lights a cigarette to give zest, perhaps, to his or her appetite. Mr. Nonsmoker again puts up with it with great nonchalance. He has learned how to be nonchalant without smoking you-know-what-brand of cigarettes. He has had a lot of experience in nonchalance, that is to say jaunty indifference. Then comes the climactic finish! Tables are cleared, chairs propped back, speakers warm up, and the room becomes a fog-bound land of dim distances.

Now it chanced one time that Mr. Nonsmoker stood up and chokingly made a motion to the effect that smokers and non-smokers alternate in the right to control the air at committee meetings and banquets. It was the joke of the evening. It was a great joke indeed. "The idea! Rob us of our rights? The very idea! Motion lost."

Mr. Nonsmoker wonders. It all seems so one-sided.

Mr. Nonsmoker has a private office. He would give anything to keep the air sweet and pure, but it seems rare indeed to receive a visitor who does not puff away without asking (of course one never asks permission any more, since the ladies also like theirs). He also finds himself up against it, as it were, even in the privacy of his car, and it is again just too bad if he has neglected the courtesy of decorating the interior with all the accessories and doo-dads so necessary for the well-being of Mr., Mrs., and Miss Smoker. We will just mention Mr. Nonsmoker's home and pass on, for of course it is out of the question to expect to find any of his rights there.

Poor man! What ails him anyway? Why should he be so peculiar? Why can't he take things as he finds them? Why can't he be big enough to bend graciously to the other fellow's desire to have his way? Why be narrow? Why be a bigoted kill-joy?

Rights? They went up in smoke long ago. But Mr. Nonsmoker keeps thinking about this. He wonders if these questions will echo back and catch the ear of some of his otherwise splendid, generous, kindly, smoking friends, and set them in turn thinking, and set them to wondering if their complete appropriation of this phase of social rights has not gone beyond decent bounds.

A. T. W.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Benefits From CWA Program

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Examination of the work being accomplished through the CWA program will reveal some of its virtues. For economical effect alone the bidding up of labor value through actual employment of millions of persons is bound to be felt throughout the nation. The creation of a theoretical scarcity of labor through this agency will open a better demand for those who remain available for employment. Action such as the foregoing may be calculated in terms of money. However, there is a tendency to deprecate the moral or social aspect of the CWA program because of its cost to the taxpayers.

It would be well for those who have not witnessed the effects of increased morale on an army of workers who are exchanging muscle for bread to do so before judging CWA on purely economic grounds. Such an opportunity is afforded in almost any community today. The many projects or jobs that are employing engineers, artists, professors, laborers, mechanics, typists, bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen and every classified occupation are providing legitimate activity, and even though at present not a cent of revenue is being derived from these works they are profitable beyond comparison with any other industrial group or business.

The breaking down of false social and racial barriers. The removal of class instinct. The rubbing of shoulders with neighbors that would ordinarily have been neglected. These are a few of the benefits that I have observed. Instead of discouragement, fear and weariness and a constant dread of the future, you are likely to find among these workers an attitude of expectancy of good, courage and trust in government, a government that affords good to its constituents. And is this not as it should be?

The writer speaks from actual experience. Not having an "ax to grind," but being desirous of serving as a citizen the cause of good government, he registered at a national reëmployment office and within a month was given work of such a nature that fits him suitably. He did not have to use any drag. Did not have to know any politicians. Was not forearmed with a committeeman's request. In fact, he was absolutely certain that such conditions were not to be tolerated in good government and therefore would not be found in a government aiming to meet the needs of its people. Many opportunities for criticizing might be found, but to praise the effort to bring relief to untold millions and to point out the many instances of actual results is a more practical and loving method of blessing our fellow man.

JAMES R. COOK.

Narberth, Penna.

The Chicago Dog Pound

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to protest against the article in your paper of December 12 praising the Chicago dog pound. Captain Macauley himself is deserving of praise. I have a high regard for him and the work he is doing. But I should respectfully like to point out that your paper of all others should condemn the pound in spite of its fine building and kindly keeper.

The Chicago pound is run as a collecting station for medical schools. Nowhere in the country would it be possible to see so many animals assembled in one spot that are destined for vivisection. Other large cities refuse to give their pound dogs for experimentation. For two or three days of kind treatment at the pound the average dog endures weeks of torture at the laboratories. The public should know this. From 1000 to 1500 dogs a month are sent from the pound to the medical schools. Only a very small percentage are redeemed by owners.

The Arvey ordinance (passed December, 1931) requires the captain in charge of the pound to turn over all unredeemed dogs to the medical schools. Needless to say, the city can hardly grant wholesale pardons and at the same time collect the large revenue in dog-tax money which they count on each year. If the city administration is granting any pardons, it is not because they wish to be generous, but because they are embarrassed by the injunction Mrs. Irene Castle McLaughlin secured against the city for Arthur Koestner, the poor boy whose dog got in the pound and did not receive a pardon.

MILDRED FITZ-HUGH.

Lake Forest, Ill.